THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 119. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CRIME.

Singular Detection of Fraud.

The Cashier of the Union Assurance Company, Paris, nearly forty years in their employment, has just been arrested for embezzling 1,750,000 of francs. He was intrusted with blank checks, signed by the chairman, and filled them up for his own use. The fraud was discovered by one of the young directors dreaming, two nights running, that the current cash account ought to be examined with the bank book. He did so, and all was found out. One-half of the abstracted money was lost in stock speculations, and the other was lent to the director of the *Etendard*, semi-official journal, who, with the Cashier, has been arrested.

A Murder for Thirty Cents.

The Waxahachie (Texas) *Argus* tells the following shocking story of another murder:—"A week ago last Wednesday, Charlie Green and James King, who were brothers-in-law, had a difficulty at the house of the former, about ten miles northwest of Hillsboro, which resulted in the killing on the next night preceding of the latter, Mr. King. Green went to the house of King and demanded the payment of a debt of thirty cents. The latter denied the justness of the debt, it seems, and refused to pay it, when the former entered King's house and took therefrom a pair of spurs, a box of paper collars and pair of gloves, in remuneration for the debt. An angry dispute now arose, and probably a violent scuffle ensued, but the result was not serious. The next night King was at the house of Mr. Abe Wilson, and Green sought him for the purpose of killing him, which he did by shooting. Green has not been arrested."

The Long Island Assassins.

Commenting on the recent railroad catastrophe on Long Island, a New York paper says:—

"It is now generally believed by parties who have given attention to the late and lamented slaughtering of human beings on the Long Island Railroad, that the disaster is to be attributed to a wicked conspiracy on the part of individuals on the line of the road. It is shown very conclusively that the rail which caused the calamity was a new American rail laid last September. The marks upon it show conclusively to the minds of all who have examined it, that it had been deliberately cut with a cold chisel, and so battered as to make it appear like a break. This is certified to by experts in the iron-working business. This railroad tragedy demands the most searching investigation. The scoundrel engaged in this fearful crime should be brought to justice. We trust the Long Island Railroad Company will leave no stone unturned in bringing the scoundrel to justice."

A Live Man in a Dead Man's Coffin.

The latest attempt of a convict to escape from prison occurred at the Joliet Penitentiary last Tuesday morning. On the evening previous a colored convict had died, and his dead body was placed in a rough coffin for burial. On Tuesday morning, when the remains were about to be conveyed to the burying-ground, which is a short distance from the premises, one of the officers perceived a slight movement of the coffin lid, which had not yet been screwed down. The lid being raised, lo and behold, instead of a dead black man, a live white convict was found lying in the coffin. He was hustled out summarily and required to give an explanation. It appears that early in the morning, while the other convicts were at breakfast, he smuggled himself into the room where the coffin was, removed the corpse of the colored man, deposited it in an empty barrel, and got into the coffin himself, expecting that he would be carried outside the walls, and before reaching the burying ground jump out and escape. Being almost smothered, he raised the lid slightly to get a breath of air, and was thus discovered in time to spoil his "little game." If he had remained quiet a minute or two longer, the lid would have been screwed down, and he would probably have been smothered to death.

COLLAPSED.

The Failure of a Prominent Banking Firm in New York—Liabilities Over a Million of Dollars—Intense Excitement in Wall Street.

Says the New York *Tribune* of this morning:—

The unfortunate mania for gold speculation which has of late years led the most clear-headed financiers into transactions which, to say the least of them, were extremely fool-hardy, yesterday caused the downfall of an old and prominent commission house, a firm which has borne an enviable reputation in this city and abroad since 1835. Messrs. Schepeler & Co., of No. 52 Wall street, when they adhered to their legitimate business, were German bankers and exporters of petroleum, provisions, and other products, their transactions being conducted on an immense scale. But of late they, in common with other speculators, have been operating largely for a fall in gold, trusting that the weekly sales which the Secretary of the Treasury was expected to make, and other circumstances, would produce the effect they desired. In spite of their efforts and their seemingly well-founded expectations, however, gold has been steadily rising for several days past, and at each rise Schepeler & Co. have been forced to speculate heavily to cover their former losses. It is said that some time since they agreed to furnish certain parties with $10,000,000 of gold at a specified price, expecting, of course, that the causes above enumerated would combine to lower the market. When gold commenced to rise they considered that its inflation would be only temporary, and still continued to fulfil their contract. Finally, however, the payment of heavy margins—towards the last of 7 and 8 per cent.—exhausted their exchequer, and on Saturday they were forced to confess their inability to meet their obligations. The amount of their deficiency is alleged to be $1,500,000.

The failure of Schepeler & Co. was rumored on the street at eight o'clock yesterday morning, but so well known was the firm, and so well established their reputation for shrewdness and business tact, that by many the rumor was regarded as a "clever dodge" to affect the gold market. However, at the hour when those struggling, hustling, yelling masses of humanity, yclept the Gold and Stock Boards, assembled at their rooms, it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that the rumors were not only not unfounded, but, strange to say, were not exaggerated. Immediately the excitement became intense, and Schepeler & Co.'s failure was the interminable theme for every Wall street gossip for the balance of the day. It was somewhat amusing to note the amount of knowledge evinced regarding the downfallen firm by certain parties who belong to the widely-disseminated class of "I-told-you-sos." They had foreseen the crash and were clear of it, and hugged themselves exultingly at their escape from a danger which the wildest imagination could scarcely suppose them capable of encountering. But there was a large class who said nothing, gave no sign, but were yet largely involved by the failure of this firm, whose connection in this city, as well as in Europe, was very extensive. Of these many were reported to have failed with the larger firm; but late yesterday afternoon it was ascertained that all had paid up with the exception of two—Messrs. Schneidwind, Frank & Schepper, of Exchange place, and Messrs. Kretz & Hertel, of Broad street. These firms were reported to have failed, but there was nothing definite ascertained as to them.

When the news of the failure reached the Gold Board, gold, which had previously fluctuated considerably, on the strength of the early rumors, went up from 140½ to 142¼, fell again to 141⅜, maintaining this figure until afternoon, when it rose to 142, closing at 141⅝. In the absence of cable quotations, which most usually cause the variations in the gold market, these fluctuations are attributable solely to the failure of Messrs. Schepeler & Co. There was much comment at the board on the absence of these quotations; but the members had probably forgotten that the Whitsuntide holidays are now occurring at London and Frankfort, and that the business of both of the grand commercial centres is suspended during their continuance.

Messrs. Schepeler & Co., it is thought, will not be able to meet a tithe of their heavy liabilities, as they used all their available funds on Saturday to meet a heavy foreign call.

AT LOGGERHEADS.

The Case of the Indiana Legislature—Did it Ratify the Fifteenth Amendment?

The New York *Tribune* editorially explains the state of affairs in the Indiana Legislature thus:—

1. A majority in either branch of the Legislature of Indiana is Republican.

2. That majority decided and have voted to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution.

3. The Constitution of Indiana requires the presence of two-thirds of the members elected to either house to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. The Democratic minority of the Senate, seeing no other way to defeat the ratification, with the exception of two or three who represented doubtful districts, resigned, thus breaking the quorum. Those who resigned were re-elected with little or no opposition.

5. The Legislature, which the resignation had suddenly broken up, was now reconstituted—the Democratic minority refusing to come in till it had been stipulated by the Republicans that the fifteenth amendment should not be acted on till a specified day, before which all other business could be finished. This engagement was kept.

6. Now the amendment was taken up again, and the Democratic members, with one or two exceptions in each branch, thereupon proffered resignations, intending to break the quorum.

7. In the Senate the Democratic members kept on voting until the constitutional amendment came up, and acted as if they had precisely the same right as other members. The moment the amendment was reached they raised the point of order that no quorum was present, nearly all of them having resigned. The presiding officer ruled that, as no official notice of their resignation had been received, and as they had continued acting as members, he must treat them as such. Their theory of action was like that of the hunter who aimed at the animal in the distance so as to hit it if a deer and miss it if it was a calf. This ingenious theory was not accepted, and the amendment, on receiving due majority, was sent to the other branch.

8. In the House the Governor's message announcing the resignation of forty-two of its members, was received before the amendment came up. One of the remaining Democrats raised the point of order that this left the body without a constitutional quorum. The Speaker ruled that while, under the State requirements, sixty-seven members were necessary for a quorum to do business, this was a measure sent from Congress concerning the National Government, and that required nothing more than a majority to constitute a quorum for dealing with it. Appeal was taken, the chair was sustained, and then, fifty-four members (more than a majority) being present, the amendment was ratified.

Hereupon,

9. The proper officers will doubtless certify, if they have not already certified, the fact of ratification, leaving its validity to be adjudged by the Federal Secretary of State or by Congress.

—Such, stated succinctly, are the facts in the Indiana case.

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

Views of a Leading Danish Journal on the Question.

The Copenhagen *Dagladet*, one of the leading papers of Denmark, contains, in its number of April 24, an article on the St. Thomas treaty, which is circulated by Danish agents in this country, as "an earnest appeal to the American people from the Danish people, by which they hope to call forth such an expression of public opinion in America as will secure that prompt and just action by the American Congress to which Denmark has been so long entitled." The article first calls to mind that Denmark did not wish to sell the islands, and has been neither benefited nor allured with offers of sale. The treaty being concluded, Denmark has been guilty of no neglect in fulfilling her part of the negotiations. The article then complains of the delay of the United States to act on the treaty after its official submission by the Government on the 3d of December, 1867. In conclusion, the article expressed a belief that the treaty will nevertheless be ultimately acknowledged by the Americans, for while the formal right of the Senate to reject the treaty at the proper time is not denied, now the case is entirely changed by the Senate allowing the proper time to pass by. The convention was submitted to it on the 3d of December, 1867, that is, before the Danish Congress had received any information about the discussion, and a whole month before the vote was taken on the islands. A prompt and decided No from the Senate would have put an end to the whole matter without a disregard of the forms of international courtesy or a risk of further compromising the Danish Government. The Danish Special Commissioner was at that time in Washington, together with the American Agent, for the special purpose of being enlightened as to the probable position of the Senate; but, so far from any doubt being raised as to the result, he was officially strengthened in his behalf that there would be no difficulties whatever. Under such circumstances, the vote on the islands took place, and the Danish Congress gave its consent, although with feelings of sorrow, and not without some resistance. Now, to what a position has the American Senate brought the King of Denmark, and the responsible Government of Denmark, before their West India subjects, and before the Danish people? The word No, if spoken before the expiration of the time agreed upon, that is, before the 24th of February, 1868, would have been formally justifiable, although a clear breach of international good breeding; but to push the whole question aside, and to leave it undecided through two legislative sessions, that is a slight which the Danish people feel very keenly. The members of the present Danish Government—General Raasloff especially—are so closely connected with this affair, that they cannot leave it in its present uncertain condition; but, at the same time, their responsibility is such that they will consider themselves obliged to resign, if the United States should see fit to withdraw from their obligations."

FISK, JR., AGAIN.

The Libel Suits of the Lively Little Commodore.

The Hartford *Times* again dashes into Commodore Fisk, Jr., in the manner:—

As for Fisk's suits for a million or more against the commercial editor of the New York *Times*, he has effectually, I think, blocked his own game by publishing a most malicious card against the editor—a curious mixture of superior gall and inferior grammar—wherein Fisk charges Mr. Norvell with having "been constantly in the habit of incurring bills which he considers sufficiently paid by the favors his editorial position enables him to confer." If this means anything, which the peculiar construction of the sentence scarcely admits of, it means that Mr. Norvell has been using his position to black-mail brokers, and Fisk's frank expression of opinion on the subject will be a nice offset to Fisk's estimate of damages to his own character by what Mr. Norvell has written of him and about him in the *Times*.

I hope it isn't libelous to say that Fisk, Jr., is making altogether too much noise in New York; nor subject matter for another suit to mention the extraordinary uniform he dons when he appears as a "commodore" on the Bristol boat wharf; nor false to say, as everybody does say, that he is the poorest of poor managers; that he is in a constant row with his subordinates, and that he has never made a single shilling in either of his theatres. These are mean things to say of the great millionaire; and if he only gives us the cheap cabs he promises, and so supplements the public benefit he has conferred by establishing the ferry at the foot of Twenty-third street, why, we will pronounce him to be the finest fellow in the city.

Let the millionaire manager slide; only, considering his size and the coming warm weather, he is more likely to run.

DEFALCATION.

A Missing Partner Runs Away with $112,000 —No Clue to His Whereabouts.

The following are the facts of the alleged decampment of a New York banker, with $112,000:—

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Aiken, of the firm of Davis & Aiken, of No. 48 Broad street, left his office with the object stated of transacting some important business. As he had failed to return at 3 o'clock, Mr. Davis proceeded to the City National Bank, where he learned that Mr. Aiken had drawn two certified checks and some securities which were on deposit. He went back to the office, but nothing had been seen or heard of Aiken, who, it appears, had decamped.

An examination of the affairs of the firm showed that the following checks, etc., had been taken:—

Check for $35,475 on the N. Y. City Bank (certified).
Check for $23,650 on same bank.
100 shares Pacific Mail, No. 34,274.
100 shares Northwestern Common, No. 16,975.
100 shares Northwestern Common, No. 16,047.
100 shares New York Central, No. 33,869.
50 shares New York Central, No. 40,160.
50 shares New York Central, No. 44,500.

The total value of checks and securities is about $112,000. Aiken is supposed to have left the country.

The first check of $35,475 certified by the City Bank of New York was for bonds bought by Jay Cooke & Co. of the firm of Davis & Aiken, the second check for $23,650, certified by the same bank, was from the firm of Chase, McClure & Co. It appears the firm of Davis & Aiken in this transaction, as carried out by Aiken, overdrew their account at the City Bank to the amount of about $13,000. The proceeding, however, was of the ordinary character, and excited no suspicion at the time.

The house of Davis & Aiken is a new one, having been in existence about a month. Mr. Davis has always borne a good name, and is believed to have been entirely innocent in this matter. His friends express much sympathy for him.

—A California paper calls White Pine a "stupendous perhaps."

—The chief product of the Canary Islands now is cochineal, which has sprung up into extraordinary importance of late years. Cacti are grown wherever there is a piece of safe ground. On it the mother or *madres* of the insect are placed. The plants are soon covered with young insects.

—The accounts from Northern Vermont of cattle starvation are fearful. One farmer has had six of his cows die of starvation, and others have had to feed them on flour, potatoes, etc. Hay is $30 per ton, and the roads are so bad that it cannot be carried to the farms except in small bundles.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1869.

Summer tourists have discovered that it is as cheap to make a trip to Europe and back as it is to sojourn at any of the fashionable watering-places of the United States. Consequently, not less than seven hundred passengers left for Europe last Saturday in the various steamers. To have been to Europe, or to be about to go to Europe, is absolutely indispensable nowadays, even to young men of moderate means who have not the honor of being born Fifth-avenoodles. It is the shortest, surest way of making an ass of oneself, no conversation being so delightful as one stuccoed over with the remarks, "When I was in London," "When I was in Paris," "When I was in Vienna," *et cetera*. Newspaper people who have travelled thus are just a little worse than anybody else, and since they have the opportunity of relating their experience to many thousand times as many people as ordinary folks have, perhaps they are by that much less pardonable. Consequently, when Mr. Chips returns from his six months' loitering at Paris, I shall expect to see issue shortly afterwards a book made up of his letters published here while abroad, the letters in their turn having been compiled from tourists' guides and Murray's handbooks, and liberally spattered over with the polyglot utterances of couriers who battened upon his verdancy.

The *Tribune* has had its last managing editor. Horace swears he will never have one again—never no more. If I were inclined to be scandalous, I might say he has aged extremely within the past fortnight, and that his old white office coat is tapering into a winding-sheet; but he has got good stuff in him, and it requires a stern shock to kill him off. Mr. Young will remain in New York, I understand; at least that is his present intention, so that his enemies, who wished to drive him from the city as well as from the *Tribune*, are only half victorious. The internal economy of the *Tribune* has undergone a change. Horace was anxious for Young to remain, begged him, in fact, to do so; but Mr. Young saw fit to refuse. So, seeing that he could not have his old protege by him any longer, Horace has resolved to shut down upon any other aspiring young man. The managing editorship is dead, and there is no new successor to cry long life to. Mr. Whitelaw Reid occupies what is known as the night desk. Mr. Hasard is installed at the day desk. Little Jimmy McConnell, who won distinction lately in the Albany halls of legislation, has been installed in the post of city editor. Jimmy is a Philadelphian, and, as such, is hated by his New York peers, who declare that Philadelphians can't write and can't manage, and can, in short, do nothing but imitate the cunning of her notorious lawyers. Mr. Gallagher, who used to manage the weekly *Tribune*, has become assistant city editor, and Mr. Sinn, formerly assistant city editor, has been appointed to Gallagher's old place. Mr. Sinclair, who represents the old fogy element of the *Tribune*, signs the checks, for which pleasing task his physique yet remains sufficiently robust. And so the old *regime* has passed away, and a nine days' scandal is at an end, with the exception that Dana daily continues his cat-spitting in that mighty luminary the *Sun*. By his late action, however, Mr. Dana has introduced a new spot into that orb which is just big enough to blacken his reputation. Mr. Young has plenty of friends here and elsewhere, and his position is enviable beside that of his detractors, libellers, and informers.

A Mr. D. L. Kennedy of this city has invented an endless chain saw, which is attracting a great deal of attention and bids fair to supersede the use of the circular saw. It is composed of links or sections, each perfect and complete in itself, and joined to its fellows by a peculiar joint, without lap or rivet. I saw a model of it at Mr. Kennedy's office, No. 30 Courtlandt street, where many visitors were satisfying a similar curiosity. The advantages claimed for it are its unlimited dimensions, its continuous motion, its straight line action, its unliability to injury, the small power it requires, its economy of wood, and its saving of wear and tear in machinery, and these merits have already begun to realize a fortune for its lucky inventor.

Mr. Fisk, the fascinating cuss of the Erie Railroad, who is nothing if not quarrelsome, is as much afflicted with broils as Job was with boils, and usually has on hand a triangular row with an editor, a Sunday School superintendent, and an *opera bouffe* impressario. Between libels and *libretti* he manages to keep his hands moderately full, but when he *can* spare a few moments perhaps it would be well for him to regulate the disasters on the Erie road, since they cannot be suppressed, and see that in future when trains run off the track, they shall run off by rule, and butcher according to the nicest calculations.

Very extensive preparations are being made a Niblo's for *Sinbad the Sailor*, which is to be produced next week. Like everything else of the kind, I suppose several postponements will be announced, and at last the thing will be produced, for the first night or two, in a rather slipshod manner. Miss Thompson is to be the "Sinbad," and the play is to be an admixture of pantomime, spectacle, and burlesque. The brilliant Farnie furnishes the *libretto*. The principal scenes are to be "Sinbad's" ascension, by means of the roc, from the valley of diamonds, a sale of Circassian slaves in the market at Constantinople, and high-life on one of the Cunarders. "What larks" for Miss Logan's "yellow-haired nudities!"

With regard to other places of amusement, *Hiccory Biccory Dock* has been postponed until to-night. *Lurline* is pronounced a failure. People expected that Parepa-Rosa was going to sing in it, and doubtless confused that lady's autumn enterprise in English opera with the present attempt at the Academy. Mrs. States, Madame Testa, Miss McCulloch, and Mr. Habelmann, each of whom is acknowledged to be separately more than ordinarily accomplished as a singer, are not attractive together, and so far from *Lurline* being a failure, it is never even mentioned.

Mr. House, some years ago dramatic editor of the *Tribune*, has been appointed musical and dramatic editor of the *Times*, in place of the late Mr. Seymour.

Opinion is divided in regard to the suicide and pseudo-murderer Talbot, but seems to incline to the belief that he was insane. ALF BABY.

TELEGRAPHY.

Liabilities of Companies Failing to Transmit Messages.

On Friday the case of Waring et al. vs. the United States Telegraph Company, which has been on trial in the Court of Common Pleas, New York, for several days, was concluded. The plaintiffs claim $9334 damages for the failure of defendants to transmit telegraphic messages in December, 1864, from Pittsburg to New York, ordering the sale of petroleum oil. It was shown by evidence on the part of the plaintiffs that they were assured the despatches would be in New York in one hour from the time they were received. The defendants claimed that the failure to send them arose from causes beyond their control, and that they were not, therefore, liable. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs of $6660, with interest, amounting in all to about $10,000.

The New York *Times* of Saturday, in commenting on this case, remarks that "the verdict was just and timely, and furnishes a warning which all our telegraph companies will do well to heed. We have known several cases of heavy loss and grievous disappointment by negligence in the telegraph offices similar to that which has just been punished in this exemplary manner. Two or three of these cases were of a peculiarly aggravated nature; and yet the sufferers could get neither redress nor explanation from the telegraph companies. A few verdicts like this would do a good deal towards putting these matters to right."

—A gentleman in Pittsburg published the following offer:—"I will donate $20 for every passage of Scripture where the immortality of the soul is mentioned, to any church or Sunday School the finder may elect." His address is John A. Best, corner of Fifth avenue and Tunnel street, Pittsburg.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Battle with the Indians on the Plains—They Meet with a Disastrous Defeat.

Calamities in the West—Movements of General Hancock and Staff.

Advices from the Pacific.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Indians Attack a Wagon Train—They are Badly Defeated.

OMAHA, May 18.—A wagon train of the Fifth Cavalry arrived from Fort McPherson yesterday, under command of Lieutenant Forbush, and report that seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry, under General Carr, while moving from Kansas towards Fort McPherson, struck a camp of about five hundred Cheyennes. A fight ensued, and the Indians were badly defeated, leaving twenty-five warriors on the field and carrying off a large number of wounded. General Carr lost three men killed and one officer and two privates wounded. He is still in pursuit near Medicine Lake creek.

FROM THE WEST.

Chicago to Test a State Law.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Resolutions were last night introduced in the Chicago Common Council, proposing to test the constitutionality of the law passed last winter by the General Assembly of Illinois, conveying the lake front to the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroads.

Decoration Day.

The Methodist clergymen of this city met yesterday, and passed resolutions strongly protesting against the ceremony of decorating soldiers' graves being performed on the Sabbath day.

General Hancock and Staff.

Major-General Hancock and staff arrived at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, to take command of the Department of Dakotah, with headquarters at St. Paul.

Yielding a Point.

The Young Men's Christian Association has passed a resolution recognizing the right of women to become members of the Association.

A Murderer Convicted.

Lessing, who murdered his step-child, two years ago, was convicted at St. Peter's, Minn., on Saturday.

Calamities.

William Holgren was instantly killed at Watertown, Minn., yesterday, by the discharge of a gun, the lock of which was kicked by his horse.

A farm-house near La Crosse, Wis., fell on Saturday, killing a little boy and seriously injuring Mrs. Oleson.

The Farmers' Hotel, at La Crosse, was burned yesterday.

Anson Oleson was burned to death while trying to save his property.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Stocks firm. Gold, 141⅜; Exchange, 109¼. 5-20s, 1862, 121½; do. 1864, 116½; do. 1865, 117½; new, 119½; do. 1867, 119¼; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Co., 62; Cumberland preferred, 30½; New York Central, 182½; Reading, 95⅞; Hudson River, 156¾; Michigan Central, 127¾; Michigan Southern, 106½; Illinois Central, 147; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93½; Cleveland and Toledo, 105⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 126¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153¾.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 28¾. Flour steady; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat firmer; sales of 12,000 bushels No. 3, $1·40. Corn heavy; sales of 29,000 bushels at 78@86c. Oats heavy; sales of 14,000 bushels at 76@77c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $31@31·12½; prime, $24·50@25·50. Lard firm at 18¾@18¾c. Whisky firm at 97@98c.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Cotton firm but not active; middling uplands, 28. Flour dull with small business. Wheat very dull and weak; choice valley red, $2·10. Corn dull; prime white, 80@82; yellow, 82@84. Oats dull at 76@78 for heavy; and 65@73 for light. Rye dull at $1·22@1·25. Pork quiet at $31·50@31·75. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16½; clear rib sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 19@21c. Lard firm at 19. Whisky firm and scarce, and held at 99c.; some holders ask $1.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The Overman Mining Company has levied an assessment of $20 a share, delinquent June 18.

Flour firm. Sales of 29,000 barrels for export at $4·37½@5·25. Choice Wheat, $1·90@1·95.

Legal-tenders, 72½.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 18—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; and for account, 92¾. Railways quiet. Erie, 19½; Illinois, 95½; Atlantic and Great Western flat at 24¾.

LONDON, May 18—A. M.—Petroleum dull at 1s. 5½d. Turpentine, 29s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, May 18—A. M.—Nothing doing in Cotton. Other markets dull and inactive.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 18—P. M.—5-20s firmer at 78½. Railways steady; Illinois Central, 95; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅜.

LIVERPOOL, May 18—P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet; Naval Stores heavy. Provisions heavy. Cotton at Havre dull; tres ordinaire on the spot, 14f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Prison cases were tried to-day.

John Hughes was convicted of the larceny of a pair of pants. He was seen to take them from a house in Logan street, and was immediately arrested.

Ida Foster was acquitted of the charge of assault and battery.

John Williams was acquitted of a charge of larceny. A lady swore that she caught a man leaving her house with clothing belonging to her, and that the man had but one hand; but this prisoner had both hands, and was evidently not the man mentioned in the indictment.

Upon application by the prisoner's counsel, the trial of James Haggerty was fixed for Thursday next, provided the witnesses for the Commonwealth can be then produced.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

Jury trials were resumed this morning.

The United States vs. One mash-tub, etc., claimed by Edward McLaughlin. An information of forfeiture for alleged false returns of claimant's business. Verdict for the Government.

The United States vs. Thirteen barrels of whisky, claimed by John Haggerty. An information of forfeiture for evasion of the tax by branding raw whisky as rectified. Verdict for the Government.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

O. W. Riley, to use, vs. Bunker Brothers & Co. An action on an oil contract. Before reported. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Crow vs. Wolbert. An action to recover damages for the alleged unlawful obstruction of a highway. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $25.

Brinton, Cooper & Stokes, to use, vs. Brinton & Henderson. In this case the plaintiffs complain that they purchased a steam pump of the defendants, which was represented by the latter as of the best quality, which proved worthless, and therefore they claim damages for the injury alleged to have been done them by this deception. The defense set up that the pump was all it was represented to be, and was successfully used by plaintiffs. On trial.

SUMNER'S SPEECH.

The British Lion Irritated and Enraged—Will he Show Fight or Pay?—An Interesting Question.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning publishes an interesting letter from G. W. Smalley, dated London, May 6, in which he says:—

I say to-day that so far as I know we have not, in that sense, a single friend in England. Of course I do not mean that men long conspicuous for their sympathy with us have on a sudden become enemies, or that they recant anything they ever said on our side. But they dissent wholly from Mr. Sumner's statement of the American claims and grievances. They find fault with the tone of his speech and the extent of his demands. In more than one particular they are misled, or some of them are, by the misrepresentations of the London papers, all of which make Mr. Sumner say some things which he clearly does not say. Comment on the speech continues daily, in the press and everywhere else, and while there is a difference in the degree of resentment expressed in different quarters, the agreement of opinion is practically unanimous. England will fight rather than yield to the claims made or indicated in this speech. She will fight rather than even negotiate on any such basis. If Mr. Motley's instructions cover anything like the ground taken by Mr. Sumner, he will be met by a point blank refusal to consider his proposals. At this moment, I doubt whether any proposals whatever would be listened to. If popular feeling counts for anything in the Foreign office, they would be simply scouted. Of course, I don't mean that Mr. Motley is likely to be received with incivility. The most furious would greet him with politeness enough, but all parties will resist with equal resolution an attempt to enter upon any negotiation which does not disavow, in fact if not in terms, Mr. Sumner's authority to speak for the American Government.

I do not care to follow the London papers any further in their attacks on Mr. Sumner. That would only be to rewrite my last letter. Language intemperate enough at first has grown daily more violent. Mr. Sumner is bracketed with Mr. Chandler, and the two are held up together to public hate as men who have gone mad in their aversion to England. The *Tribune* comes in for its share of vituperation, spite of its dignified protest against Mr. Chandler's excesses. Its real offense is in being the leading radical journal in America; radicalism being in England the chief of the seven deadly sins, of which a new catalogue needs to be promulgated by ecclesiastical authority. The talk about Canada inflames the popular fury, and it does so notwithstanding the known opinion of leading Englishmen that Canada ought to go, and some day must go, and when she goes must be absorbed into the Republic. The most thoughtful among English statesmen would rejoice to be rid of a costly dependency which keeps them in perpetual fear lest it should be lost disgracefully in the first war that may break out. But they never will let it go under menace, or while its cession might expose England to the suspicion of surrendering it from fear. Hence, even the suggestion that England might offer it to America with the consent of the colonists themselves, provokes wrath. The *Daily News*, misled, I suppose, by the *Spectator*, denounced it as a "scandalous" proposal, that England should be required to hand over her province as a penalty for her Alabama wrongs. Next day the *News*, which certainly does not mean to be unfair, corrected its mistake, and to-day it copies enough of your article on Mr. Chandler to show its real drift. But even the *News* is swept away by the irresistible current of popular opinion against Mr. Sumner and his speech, and every American view on the Alabama question.

I do not, however, think the war party is a majority here, any more than it is in America. Between dissenting from Mr. Sumner's speech and declaring war like interval is a long one. Some of the men who are vehement against the speech are most emphatic in protesting against war, and even those who say they would fight rather than negotiate on Sumner's basis, do not all desire hostilities. They persist in believing that Mr. Sumner has a bill made out for some four or five hundred millions sterling, but they are far from believing that Mr. Motley is going to present it for payment.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Wall street had a first-class sensation to-day in the failure of a prominent firm for a sum variously reported between a million and a million and a half of dollars. The suspension really took place at a late hour on Saturday afternoon, but was not made public, and was not known beyond a few of the creditors until early this morning. It seems that the firm were 'short' of gold to the extent of about $8,000,000, and that they were really bankrupt a few weeks since, but made a doubly large new venture with the hope of retrieving their ill-fortune. Gold, however, continued to advance, and thus plunged them only the deeper in disaster. The street is full of all sorts of rumors with reference to the character of their operations. It is said that they abandoned their original legitimate business of a commission house and gradually expanded into transactions in gold, governments, and stocks. In their fall they have implicated several other firms, and Exchange place was in a state of the greatest commotion all day. So far as has been ascertained at the close of business to-night, only one small firm is so embarrassed as to be compelled to suspend. The others have been able to meet their liabilities promptly. When the first signs of distress were apparent on Saturday afternoon, the popularity of the firm was such that their friends tendered them about half a million dollars to help them resume, but they declined, on the ground that their liabilities would require a sum at least twice as large. A meeting of the creditors was held on Sunday, but no remedy was found to stay the bursting of the storm this morning. One of the sad features of the failure is the heavy individual loss which it has entailed upon a broker in Government bonds—a personal friend of the firm—who, in his trust of their solvency, sent them, at their request, his check for seventy thousand dollars just at the close of bank hours on Saturday. Their own check for a similar amount, which he had deposited early in the day, was returned 'not good' the same afternoon. His total loss is said to be about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He promptly met all claims to-day and went on as usual. But, as he intended retiring from business on the 1st of June, and giving up the 'street' for a more quiet life, much commiseration is felt for him, and much indignation expressed towards the firm who thus so cruelly used a friend. The effect of the failure was witnessed in the fluctuations of the different markets.

"Before the regular opening of the gold board there was great excitement, under the impression that the 'buying in' of the 'short' gold of the suspended firm would create a large rise, and the price advanced to 142⅜. From this point, however, there was a falling 'off' to 140⅞, under sales of 'long' gold held by parties who bought at much lower figures and were willing to realize. The price again returned to 141⅜, at which it was quite steady until very late in the afternoon, when it suddenly advanced to 142⅝, closing finally at 142½. The 'short' interest is now very small in the market and the bullish feeling quite general. Loans of cash gold yesterday were made at from 7 to 4 per cent. for carrying, in the forenoon. There was more activity in the afternoon and some loans were made 'flat.'

"The disbursements of coin interest yesterday were $231,299.

"Governments opened with great firmness as a result of the advance in gold, but became less steady and were inclined to droop at the close, through apprehensions of the effect of the failure on the foreign market. The day being Whit Monday and a European holiday, there were no quotations from London or Frankfort. The higher price of gold will, it is expected, act unfavorably on the price of bonds in the foreign market, while no little uneasiness prevails as to the extent of the bills drawn by the suspended house. If they have confined themselves to the limit of the articles which in their capacity of a commission firm they have shipped to Europe, there will be no difficulty; but the street was full of rumors on this point as well as on everybody else connected with them. It is fortunate that the day was a holiday in London. Had the news of the failure gone over early this morning, it might have produced a panic in American securities, if not in the general market. But as the matter closes more hopefully to-night and the losses have not produced a panic here, the effect will be toned down at the opening of business to-morrow in the foreign market.

"Foreign exchange was inactive but firm, on the basis of 109¾ for private bankers' sixty days sterling.

"The excitement of the failure produced some scrutiny of borrowers' names and collaterals in the earlier portion of the day, and money was active at seven per cent.; but the apprehension wore away, and loans were again made quite freely at six to seven per cent. before the close of banking hours."

—The Whitewater (Wisconsin) *Register* reports that pigeons have become a positive nuisance on the prairies, in many cases almost destroying whole fields of spring sown wheat.

—The Scheremtieff family in Russia recently gave the imperial family an entertainment which cost 100,000 roubles. Fountains of *eau de cologne* were playing in all the saloons through which the imperial family passed.

—A man in Jacksonville, Fla., stole the recently-laid corner-stone of a new Baptist church, in order to get the silver coin and currency closed up in it. The stone was carried some distance, but the effort to get the money out was a failure.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, May 18, 1869.

The weekly statement of our banks is again highly favorable, showing an increase in the amount of deposits of $947,673; of loans of $231,999; and of legal tenders there is an increase of $72,562. The same feature of last week—the slow expansion of the loans compared with the increase of deposits—it will be observed, still continues, and is attributable to the dull condition of trade. During the last two weeks the deposits show the very large increase of $1,924,394, whilst the loans during the same period have expanded less than $500,000, leaving a large surplus over and above the wants of the market. Considerable excitement was created in New York yesterday by the suspension of the banking firm of Schepeler & Co., with enormous liabilities, variously estimated at from one to ten millions. The catastrophe was brought about by gold speculations, and the result upon the market was a rapid rise in the premium.

Loans are without change worthy of comment. Governments are rather quiet, but firm at last night's quotations. Gold is active and fluctuating. The market opened at 141⅞, and at 12 M. the premium stood at 141⅜.

The Stock market showed a good degree of animation, and prices of most the leading shares were higher. In State loans the only transactions were in the second series, which sold at 106@106⅛. City 6s were without essential change; sales of the new certificates at 101⅜@101⅜, with 98 bid for the old. The Lehigh gold loan was strong at 97.

Reading Railroad was active at an advance, selling at 48@48⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad also improved, closing at 56⅜@57; Lehigh Valley Railroad advanced 1, selling at 57; Catawissa Railroad was taken at 33¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30⅜; Minehill Railroad at 54¼; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43¾, an improvement of ¾, and West Jersey Railroad at 61½.

Canal stocks were dull, the only transactions being in Lehigh Navigation at 33⅝@34; 16¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 13 for Susquehanna; and 47½ for Delaware Division.

Nothing was done in Coal shares. 47¾ was offered for New York and Middle; 5¾ for Shamokin; 5 for Fulton; 46 for Locust Mountain; 6 for Big Mountain; and 1¾ for St. Nicholas.

In Bank shares there were sales of Girard at 56½ and Commonwealth at 60.

Passenger Railway shares were without change. The following were the best bids:—50 for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; 27½ for Girard College; 43 for Union; and 13 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$450 Pa 6s, 2 se....106		6 sh Penna R.....	56½
$3000 do.....106½		25 do.....	56⅝
34700 City 6s, New.is.101⅞		309 do.allotm's.is	56⅝

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A FLASH OF MILITARY SENSE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Picayune* (New Orleans) states that General Reynolds, commanding the department of Texas, has adopted the following plan for protecting her northern and northwestern frontiers from savage incursions:—

"Commanding officers of posts, within what may be termed the Indian range, are ordered to enrol the citizens of the counties embraced within the limits of their respective posts for service, in co-operation with the troops, against the marauding and murderous savages of the frontier. The order, we believe, but carries into effect an order of General Canby's to the same purport. While out on service, the enrolled men will, only at the approval of the commanding officer of the post, receive forage, subsistence, and ammunition, and they must provide their own horses, but shall receive no pay."

—We see no reason why these men should not be paid for rendering the country, at the command of its lawful authorities, an arduous, perilous service. They must leave their crops or their shops to ride night and day through forests and deserts in pursuit of wily, fleet, murderous savages; why should any public service be paid for if not this? And how can the frontier be defended more cheaply or more effectually than by armed and mounted frontiersmen?

Our regular army, so far as regards sending infantry against mounted Indians, is a farce. Sending regiments to the Pacific is a costly, barefaced swindle; but sending infantry and artillery to scour the Plains is no less so. You might as well send a tortoise after a crow. What we need in time of peace is the mere skeleton of an army, composed of capable, honest, experienced officers, under department commanders who can be trusted not to be fooled by false alarms. Let such commanders have each a colonel and three or four captains who know their business, with authority to call out one hundred to one thousand men whenever they should believe a savage incursion imminent; and let our army, so far as the interior is concerned, be composed of these alone. The Pacific Railroads and Overland Telegraphs have given us advantages hitherto unknown; and no district commander need be three days in mustering all the men he may need. Now, just disband or call off your regulars, and let the district commanders be authorized to call out so many volunteers as they may judge needful, paying each $3 per day for self, horse, arms, and blanket, or fifty cents less in case he is armed by the Government. We do not believe this system would cost so much as feeding our soldiers on the Plains now does; while it would render hostile Indians very scarce after two or three years. Why not try it?

THE BOGUS TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

No well-informed person credited for a moment the sensational story sent over by cable that England, France, and Spain had taken initial steps towards forming an alliance against the United States. Those three ancient monarchies will find that they have ample work on hand in holding peaceable possession of territories to which they have some show of legitimate claim, without troubling themselves too much about the disposition of those with whose destiny they have no rightful concern.

Our recent English files show that Ireland is in a very disturbed and turbulent condition. The disestablishment of the Irish Church, which the Gladstone Ministry tenders to Ireland as a measure of peace, so far from curing the chronic troubles of a disaffected people, seems to be made the occasion by them for demanding fresh concessions from the British Crown. As to France, the cable now daily tells us of new and serious election conflicts, occasioned by the insane attempt of the Government to disperse orderly meetings of electors assembled to discuss public affairs. If Napoleon is half as wise as he is claimed to be, he will not forget that the efforts of his predecessor to break up the reform banquets of 1848 sent Louis Philippe in hot haste across the Channel, clad in a cheap fisherman's coat. And Spain, too, tossing on the surges of a revolution, distracted by struggling factions, and vainly offering her crown in the markets overt of royalty, is more likely to suffer shipwreck in the storm than to be able to make head against her Cuban insurgents.

So far from these three powers entering into an alliance to arrest the march on this continent of a republic which contains three millions of men who have again and again been under fire in a war that has few parallels in history, they will be much more inclined to give us a wide berth in all matters pertaining to the Western Hemisphere.

Besides all this, Prussia and Russia, two of the foremost nations in Europe, have outstanding accounts to settle with England and France, look upon Spain with contempt, are cultivating close and cordial relations with this country, and would view with hostile eyes any alliance which these three powers might enter into against the United States.

Doubtless the telegram sent over the ocean was the hasty production of some small scandal-monger whose word would not pass current on the London Exchange or the Paris Bourse for a single share in any solvent railway in Europe. It had a slight momentary effect upon stocks, but it is now generally scouted, and that is the end of it.

THE GREAT ASIATIC SECTION OF THE UNION AND ITS VAST RESOURCES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The completion of the Pacific Railroad, in connection with the wonderful discoveries of gold and silver recently made in our new States and Territories, from the great plains west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, has awakened a new and general interest throughout the continent in regard to that interesting section of the United States. Its geographical features, here and there, soil, productions, and mineral resources, therefore, for the information of our readers, in a few general remarks, we shall make the text of this article.

The territorial area of the United States (excluding the detached four hundred and eighty-one thousand square miles of Alaska, which for all practical purposes just now may be left out in the cold) is in round numbers three million square miles—an enlargement from about eight hundred thousand square miles on the establishment of the Union eighty-two years ago. The section lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean covers over two-thirds of this area of three millions of square miles. Leaving out the tier of States—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana—on the west bank of the Mississippi, the country directly under consideration embraces the following States and Territories, east or in the Rocky Mountains:—

State.	*Square Miles.*
Nebraska	76,000
Kansas	83,000
Texas	280,000
Territories.	
Indian	75,000
New Mexico	255,000
Colorado	106,475
Wyoming and Dacotah	122,007
Montana	172,800

The vast dimensions of these States and Territories will be better understood by a comparison with the Empire State of New York, the area of which is within forty-eight thousand square miles. Of the agricultural resources of Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska we need say nothing; but the last two, in addition to their fine soil, have valuable beds of coal. Of the above named Territories, Montana we place first in agricultural resources, and it is hardly second in its golden mineral wealth. It has a thousand beautiful and fertile valleys, watered by the numerous mountain crystal streams which make up the great Missouri. In fact, as Minnesota is without a peer in her peculiar beauties, embracing as she does the table forest lands, with their countless crystal lakes, which are the sources of the Mississippi, so is Montana unsurpassed with her countless romantic mountain streams and lovely valleys which make the sources of the Missouri. Wyoming, covering the head streams of the great Yellowstone, has, with its mines of gold, copper and lead, many of the natural features of Montana, and the Pacific Railroad goes through the heart of the Territory. Colorado, with those grand and glorious mountain enclosures, North Park, Middle Park, South Park etc., and with its lofty mountains of Pike's Peak, the Spanish Peaks and other snow-clad peaks, and with its head streams of the Platte river and the Arkansas flowing east, and of the great Colorado of the Pacific, is called the Switzerland of America; but it is far more beautiful to the painter or poet, and infinitely richer in its soil, to say nothing of its gold mines, than Switzerland. New Mexico, further south, has a large extent of arid plains and desolate mountains; but from its great ranges numerous rivers, radiating east and west, invite the settler to their mines of gold, silver and copper, or to the production of corn, sheep and cattle. Dacotah is comparatively poor, as far as it is known, in minerals and arable lands; but the navigable Missouri winds through it for hundreds of miles, and this of itself will build up in time a powerful State.

So much for these Territories lying east of the west side of the Rocky Mountains. The States and Territories lying west of this great continental chain, and stretching over the still loftier chain of the Sierra Nevada to the Pacific, include the States of Oregon, California, and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Utah, parts of Colorado and New Mexico, and the whole of Arizona, the aggregate area being say eight hundred and fifty thousand square miles, or equal to eighteen States of the size of New York. California, built up from her gold mines, is destined to prove the richest State in the Union in her grain and fruits and roots of all descriptions. Oregon and Washington are rich in their timber, arable lands, and fisheries. Idaho has but little to depend upon beyond her gold mines. Nevada literally overflows with silver, and has some of the finest timber and rock-salt in the world. The Mormons of the watered valleys of Utah (a Territory generally desert) have made the most productive farms and gardens this side of California; and from their Great Salt Lake, at no distant day, millions of tons of salt will be produced. In Arizona (a gold and silver region) are, on the banks of the Gila river, some of the finest lands and the ruins of some of the most ancient cities on the continent. They are supposed to have been the cities of the ancient Aztecs, the same people whose splendid city of Mexico of a later date was the wonder of Cortez.

All this great western section of the United States, from the tier of States on the west bank of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, may properly be placed as part of the Asiatic section of this continent, while the country from the dividing line indicated to the Atlantic may quite as appropriately be called the European section in its prevailing natural features. In our Asiatic section, as in Western and Central Asia, we have grassy plains and deserts and rocky mountains, with occasional strips along their sides of timber and numerous streams, including rivers of considerable length, which have no outlet to the sea, but are absorbed by the sands, or, emptying into isolated salt lakes, are evaporated by the sun, and general dryness prevails over all this Asiatic region. From a hundred miles west of the Mississippi to the towering Sierra Nevada chain, which follows north the line of the Pacific coast, the general level of the country is from four to five thousand feet above the sea, and from its altitude and prevailing dryness it is among the very healthiest regions in the world. Like the Asiatic Caucasian region, it is calculated to develop the white man in his physical perfection, the finest race of men and the loveliest women on the globe.

Ours is, indeed, a great country. We are great with a population inside of forty millions; but the western section we have been describing, with less than three millions of souls, is capable itself, with our modern appliances of art, of sustaining a hundred millions, and fifty millions may be conveniently added to our Southern States, with their twelve millions. The Pacific Railroad opens these boundless western regions to the emigrant, and the abolition of slavery and the establishment of equal rights open to him as invitingly, whether from Europe or Asia, the golden gates of the South. As for the African, there will be no more importations, and the living element of this race on hand will gradually fade away.

A NICE QUESTION FOR THE JUDGES.

From the N. Y. Times.

We understand that a new question of some interest is exciting attention in various circles:—Where does Commodore James Fisk, Jr., reside? Conflicting affidavits on this serious subject have been introduced in cases pending in court—some declaring on the one hand that he is a resident of Boston, and others that New York has the felicity of being his home. The point is not without interest for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, who has taken steps, we are informed, to have it decisively settled—as he would like to know where the income tax from the Commodore is to be collected. This is not a matter of so much importance just now, perhaps, as it will be when he recovers all the damages he imagines his character to have sustained from libels, and for which he is now making diligent inquiries in courts of law; for his aggregate income, as returned by himself in Boston, for the last year, we understand, was only $1000. But the Revenue Commissioner, with a prudent eye to future contingencies, desires to know where he is to look next year for the tax on the million and a quarter which the Commodore hopes to get in exchange for wear and tear of character. When this complicated question of residence is decided, our readers shall be informed of the result. Mr. Jay Gould, we infer, must have been doing a better business than his fellow-director, of late, as he returns an income of $150,000.

DELAWAREAN BARBARITY.

From the N. Y. World.

A Philadelphian evening paper howls, and the tuneful *Times*, echoing, prolongs the howl, because the whipping-post is still extant in Delaware, and because ten persons guilty of petty crimes were the other day fustigated upon it. If these men had been imprisoned, instead of flogged, as indeed some of them were both imprisoned and flogged, the indignation of these two journals would have slept. The families of the men might have suffered the destruction which the labor of their hea is had been necessary to avert; the men themselves might have benefited the community by penitent contemplation of the chinks of a whitewashed wall for several months, instead of being turned out, with smarting backs, to earn their livings—the smarting backs serving as a memorandum that it would not do to steal them; and all would have been serene. Suffering and waste are nothing if only our sentimentalism is saved. Yet the Philadelphian paper had nothing to say against the gallows, a much more venerable implement than the whipping-post, when Twitchell was driven by fear of it into the exhibition of that ineffable poltroonery which has lately scandalized and nauseated a nation. In disregard of such tender sensibilities, people in general will continue to think it right that murder should be punished by death, and not a very horrible wrong that the larceny of ham should be expiated by thirty lashes. It is possible that, as in Solomon's time, the rod should visit the fool's back, namby-pamby to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the N. Y. World.

Time enough has elapsed since the Presidential election, and events have made a sufficient march, to justify taking observations with a view to determine the latitude and longitude of the ship which has been moving or drifting on the never quiet sea of republican politics. Is the Democratic party sinking into an eclipse, or is it emerging into brightness, by the events of the last few months?

The first thing that challenges attention, in an inquiry of this kind, is the organization and working of the new administration at Washington. The Republican party has staked its future fortunes on the success of President Grant. If his administration should be strong, judicious, and popular, the Democratic party could make but little headway during the next four years. Its opponents, being at present in a majority, would probably be able to hold their own if the policy and the measures of the new administration were of a nature to command public confidence, and were supported by a shrewd and long-sighted use of the Federal patronage—always a formidable influence in our politics if wielded by a President of steady, coherent views and trained political sagacity. But General Grant has, thus far, been of greater service to his opponents than to his partisans. In the first place, he has shown that he has no policy on the questions that must form the chief topics of political debate for the ensuing four years. He appointed for Secretary of the Treasury, first, Mr. Stewart, a pronounced and vigorous free-trader; and then, Mr. Boutwell, a high-tariff man of the Massachusetts school. For Secretary of State, he appointed, first, Mr. Washburne, a headlong, aggressive radical; and then, Mr. Fish, perhaps the most cautious, moderate, and conservative statesman of any real ability in the Republican party. Of the other members of the Cabinet it would be difficult to say what their opinions are, or whether they have any, on the questions which are looming into prominence. Certain it is, that the Cabinet has not been composed with a view to combine great weight of personal influence in favor of any definite policy on any subject requiring the future action of the Government. General Grant has bestowed the other offices in such a way as to shake and undermine the confidence of his own party. His errors and shortcomings have been widely blamed by the newspapers of his own party. There is a general confession that his administration has started badly and feebly, and that there is little likelihood that this novice and his Cabinet of nobodies will be educated into sagacity and vigor by the purposeless floundering which marks their dealing with public questions. Even in the affairs of the department which is presided over by the only statesman in the Cabinet, we witness nothing of the consistency, strength, determination which proceed from coherent and settled views. Who knows, for example, what the administration means or intends respecting Cuba? The inclinations of the President lean one way; the judgment of the Secretary of State another; and with regard to the expeditions fitting out to aid the insurgents, the Government wavers between secret connivance and open repression. Respecting the Alabama claims, the Government does not yet know its own mind, and Mr. Motley is to be sent abroad without any instructions that touch the core of the subject—a messenger without a definite errand. The Treasury Department changed its mind every day last week as to the use it will make of the bonds it is purchasing against the judgment of the whole business community. The administration drifts; it flounders; it gropes; it knows not what it would be at on any important subject. Of course, the party which placed such an imbecile and purposeless administration in power is put to shame and weakened by the exposures it is making of its incompetence. President Grant and his Cabinet are ploughing the ground deep for a great Democratic harvest.

But is the Democratic party growing in public confidence, and gaining the strength needed to enable it to take advantage of the blundering imbecility of its adversaries? The Democratic party must be judged, like the Republican party, by the vigor, sagacity, success, and credit of the officers it has elected to conspicuous stations. In the Federal Government we have no power, and consequently no responsibility. Our chief triumph in the late election was in the State of New York, where, although we lost the Legislature, we elected the Governor. The Governorship of New York is the most important and responsible office at present in the hands of the Democracy; and so far as the party can be said to have any official representative and leader, that position must be conceded to Governor Hoffman. So far as the party staked its credit and reputation on him, it has no reason to be dissatisfied with its choice. He has strengthened the party in the State, and has added materially to the claims given him by his official prominence, to be regarded as among its foremost national representatives. His growing popularity and constantly rising influence render it probable that he will be re-elected, and that he will be looked to as the most conspicuous Democrat in the country throughout the whole period of General Grant's administration. In point of success, he is thus far a perfect contrast to the new President. Coming in to office with an opposition majority in both branches of the Legislature, not much was to have been expected of Governor Hoffman inasmuch as his sole instrument of power was his veto. He has afforded a signal illustration of how much may be accomplished with slender means by a man of clear and decided views and real sagacity. Unlike our imbecile President at Washington, he had a perfect knowledge of the interests he was called to superintend, and brought to his office the capacity to form a prompt and enlightened judgment on every matter requiring his action. He has exercised the veto power more freely than it was ever before exercised by any executive, State or Federal, and, what is remarkable, there has not been a single case in which any one of his multitude of vetoes has been overruled. Most of them have extorted the applause of his political opponents, and have been commended by the Republican press. The country sees that a Democrat in power is not the dangerous and venomous monster which all Democrats were represented to be during the war. The only conspicuous instance of able, efficient, and thoroughly upright administration which the country has recently seen has been furnished by the Democratic Governor of the most important State in the Union, acting with the disadvantage of an opposition Legislature. Such an example will be likely to occasion wide-spread regret that equal sagacity, vigor, and clearness, equal straightforwardness, courage, and honesty, are not at the helm of the Federal administration. Such a contrast and such regrets are eminently favorable to the success of the Democratic party.

Another indication which augurs well for the future success of the Democratic party, is a recent exposition put forth by a Democratic leader who has brought as much obloquy upon the party as Mr. Hoffman has elicited praise for his personal prudence and integrity. We mean Mr. Vallandigham, who, in an article in a Western paper understood to have been written by him, explains that at the time he precipitated, in the Democratic National Convention, the crisis that resulted in the nomination of Governor Seymour, he really desired the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, and expected it to be accomplished by Mr. Seymour's persistence in declining, and his nomination of Chase as a dexterous mode of relief from his embarrassing position. We do not concern ourselves with this curious exposition as a matter of history; but it may be fairly accepted as a proof that Democracy is willing that bygones shall be bygones, and that the policy of the party shall hereafter be shaped with reference to the new issues which must arise out of a new state of things. When the leader of the "Copperheads" thus announces himself as the apostle of an ultra-progressive Democracy, we are justified in presuming that those same "Copperheads" do not mean to bind the party to obsolete issues, for the sake of vindicating their own political antecedents.

Another recent manifestation favorable to the prospects of the Democracy is the great outburst of zeal and interest in the free-trade question which the country is now witnessing, and the multitudes of recruits who are flocking to the free-trade standard. This bids fair to become the absorbing question of the period, a question which will renew one of the old battles of the Democracy. The party cannot but profit by the reagitation of a question with which it has been so long historically identified, and the success of a cause in which it has so earnestly and persistently labored. We have not space to gather up, at present, other indications in the signs of the times favorable to the prospects of the Democratic party; but we suppose it will not be disputed that those which we have mentioned afford real grounds of encouragement.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC., To be found in this city, is at the OLD ESTABLISHED Blank Book Manufactory OF JAS. B. SMITH & CO., No. 27 South SEVENTH St., 3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS, Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES. NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET, 3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH, LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER, BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER, And Wholesale Dealer in AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115 LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 50 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE STETSON HOUSE, No. 445 N. THIRD Street. $5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL, 81 Monument street, Baltimore. Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine. *On the European Plan.* D. P. MORGAN.

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, ISSUED BY THE *Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.*

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,

Yielding in Currency nearly Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to JAY COOKE & CO., NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET, E. W. CLARK & CO., NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET, Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 60t4p

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD IS FINISHED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROADS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BRO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2½

CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street, 4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW HAVE REMOVED THEIR LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE TO No. 19 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 26 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS, Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London, B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

STERLING & WILDMAN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila., Special Agents for the Sale of Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 39 South THIRD Street, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26½

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

WORK & MILNE, BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, 5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD S., PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL. ELLIOTT & DUNN HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26 6

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS DIXEY & CO. STORE AND OFFICE NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS OF DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED DRAIN PIPES, With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc. DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS, HOT-AIR FLUES, HOPPERS, GARDEN VASES, STATUARY, ETC.

OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS Will consult their interests by giving us a call.

Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours, 5 3tf DIXEY & CO.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS, FORREST BUILDINGS, NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA., And Marble Buildings, No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 5 1 1m

PATENT OFFICE. PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS, 3 4thstu† N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

EDWARD BROWN, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, 3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1869.

On the petition of SARAH T. STONE, of Philadelphia, Pa., administratrix of the estate of AMASA STONE, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said AMASA STONE, on the 7th of day of August, 1855, for an improvement in forming Screw Threads, etc., in the Necks of Glass Bottles and similar articles.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 26th day of July next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. SAMUEL B. FISHER, 5 18tu3t Commissioner of Patents.

REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT *COMBINED DINING-ROOM* Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.

This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enamelled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.

We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 3, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.

They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers, SAVERY & CO., Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street, AND Corner South FRONT and REED Streets, 5 10 1m Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Timothy Turner broke his leg on Sunday afternoon, by a fall at Fortieth and Market streets.

—John Shuster had his back and one of his legs badly injured yesterday, by falling from a scaffold on the roof of a house on Green lane, Manayunk. He was removed to his home.

—John Flemming, 35 years of age, fell from a scaffold at Cumberland street and Frankford road yesterday afternoon, and had several ribs broken. He was removed to the hospital.

—James Garvin, charged with having in his possession a number of imported cigars, upon which the duty had not been paid, appeared before United States Commissioner Hibler yesterday afternoon, but waiving a hearing, was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at court.

—Mayor Fox announced the following appointments yesterday:—Turnkey, Central Station, John G. Smith; turnkey, Fifth district, F. H. Kerrigan; turnkey, Sixth district, Edward Reilly; turnkey, Seventh district, Enoch Canely; patrolmen, Eleventh district, Gottlieb Horning and John C. Price.

—On Sunday, the 30th of May, Post No. 6, G. A. R., of Germantown, will assist in decorating the graves of soldiers buried in the cemeteries at that place. In the afternoon an address will be delivered in the Town Hall, and in the evening services will be held in the several churches, commemorative of the virtues of the defenders of the Republic.

—The necessity of making such improvements and additions to the office of the City Controller as would facilitate the public business, heretofore referred to in these columns, being apparent to Councils, they have authorized the necessary repairs of shelving, drawers, etc., to be made forthwith, at an expense of over $400, which will prove of the greatest possible service to the department.

—The several German singing societies in Philadelphia had a pic-nic yesterday afternoon. The Falls of the Schuylkill, Silberberg, Washington Retreat, and Engel & Wolf's Farm were the principal points of attraction, and to these large crowds wended their way by cars and on foot, early in the day and during the afternoon. At Engel & Wolf's farm, the Old and Young Maennerchor, the Leiderkranz and Saengerbund Societies appeared, with their music, and during the afternoon gave a number of choruses and solos, which were loudly applauded. Mayor Fox was present on the occasion.

—An adjourned meeting of the journeymen carpenters now on a strike for an advance of wages was held yesterday morning, at Broad and Arch streets. Mr. Gowan was called to the chair, when he announced that reports from committees would be in order. Reports were then received from eighteen shops, in which 260 men had worked. Of the whole number of men, 75 had discontinued their work, and were waiting for the advanced price.

Resolutions demanding $3·50 a day as payment for a day's labor were passed.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 141½.

—United States revenue for March, $138,178,654·95.

—J. S. Felton committed suicide at Nashville, yesterday.

—United States expenditures for March, $157,173,-365·60.

—Yesterday's receipts for the Boston Jubilee reached nearly $40,000.

—The British Minister had a long interview with Secretary Fish yesterday.

—No official news has been received at Washington, from Havana, for a week.

—Mr. Edmunds, the new Postmaster at Washington, will enter upon his duties to-day.

—"Lucy" beat the "American Girl" yesterday, in the trot for $1000 over the Fashion Course.

—Reports from Iowa speak of the wheat crop as never looking better at this season of the year.

—It is believed at Washington that there will be no serious trouble in our relations with Great Britain.

—On Sunday the first through train from Sacramento arrived at Omaha, with five hundred passengers.

—The Luzerne county Gubernatorial delegates, who met at Wilkesbarre yesterday, were instructed to vote for Ketcham.

—A Baltimore rough attempted yesterday to shoot a railroad conductor, but put the bullet through his own hand.

—Four men were carried over the Falls near Drummondville, Ontario, on Monday, and drowned. They were engaged in setting free jammed logs.

—Whitsuntide was celebrated in New York with great enthusiasm by the Germans, the great feature of the day being a concert in Union Square by over eight hundred voices and thirty musical societies.

—Mr. Arundle, a passenger taken off the Lizzie Major by a Spanish vessel, and afterwards released through the interposition of the British Consul, made a formal statement of his grievances in New York, yesterday, to be forwarded to Washington.

HARRISBURG, May 17.—The Grand Encampment met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Grand Chief Patriarch Finn in the chair. The reports of the various committees were read and adopted.

Thirty-seven Past Chief Patriarchs were admitted. Two charters were granted, one for an Encampment at Tarentum, Allegheny county, and one at Sharon, Mercer county. Tee Committee on Elections, P. G. P. John B. Springer, Judge, reported the following as the result of the election for officers, for the ensuing year:—

Grand Chief Patriarch—S. N. Foster, Phila.
Grand High Priest—James Shoales, Pittsburg.
Grand Senior Warden—James Bingham, Phila.
Grand Junior Warden—Augustus Pfau, Phila.
Grand Inside Sentinel—Charles F. Jones, Phila.
Grand Outside Sentinel—George Hoster, Phila.
Grand Treasurer—John S. Heiss, Phila.
Grand Representative—John W. Stokes, Phila.

Past Grand Master Stokes moved that, in consequence of the death of Grand Scribe William Curtis, we proceed to the nomination and election of a Grand Scribe to fill the vacancy, which was adopted, and Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson was unanimously elected.

After some further business, the Grand Encampment adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, May 17.—The majority of the Cortes, fearing that a civil war is imminent, are ready to accept a proposition for a Regency.

BERNE, May 17.—The Swiss Government have prohibited Mazzini from residing in cantons bordering on France or Italy.

LONDON, May 17.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received. Nothing had been heard there of the arrival of McMahon, United States Minister, at Asuncion; on the contrary, it was reported that Lopez had retained him in the interior by force.

MADRID, May 17.—The Cortes have agreed to Article 32 of the Constitution, declaring that sovereignty is essentially in the nation, from which all power emanates. The amendments requiring the King to be a native of Spain, and be elected by *plebiscitum*, was rejected.

LONDON, May 17.—The critical state of affairs in Paris is variously commented on by the press here. It seems to be the general impression that the French Government has fomented this discontent, and has adopted repressive measures to allay the disorders arising, with a view to some ulterior design.

PARIS, May 17.—The city has been tranquil throughout the day.

HAVANA, May 17.—News from Mexico to the 12th inst. has been received. Extensive arrangements were in progress for a celebration of the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Mexico and the North German Confederation. Schlosser, who has charge of the treaty, had been received and officially recognized by the Mexican Government. The fiftieth anniversary of the defense of Puebla was celebrated with the usual display and enthusiasm.

News of the death of Adolfo Palacio was received at the capital. The report has been confirmed by subsequent accounts. This event has put an end to the revolution in the States of Guerrero and Sinaloa. A bill has been introduced in the Mexican Congress granting land and money to the Masson Railroad Company. The rates of freight on the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad have been reduced. Minister Rosecrans returns to the United States via Acapulco. The Mexican journals are filled with reports of crime.

Board of Trade.

Last evening a stated meeting of the Board of Trade was held at the rooms, Chesnut street, above Fifth. President John Welsh in the chair.

A communication was received from the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, requesting that delegates be sent there to a convention, to be held the 24th of the present month, which was laid over.

The Committee of the Month, through Mr. John Price Wetherill, Chairman, submitted the following preamble and resolution in relation to the death of R. D. Wood, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove, by death, Richard D. Wood, who was formerly a director and officer of this institution, and a man of no ordinary position and usefulness among the merchants and business men of Philadelphia; therefore

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade hereby express their conviction that in this dispensation of Providence the city of Philadelphia has experienced the loss of a citizen of eminent ability and usefulness, and they tender to the surviving relatives, under this bereavement, the assurance of their sincere condolement and sympathy.

Messrs. Winsor, Allen, and Coates were appointed as the Committee of the Month, and, after the transaction of other routine business, the Board adjourned.

—A visitor of the famous Blue Spring in Florida says the spring, which is half a mile or so from the St. John's river, is eighty or ninety feet across and some fathoms deep. It boils up with such force that a boat cannot be rowed upon it. The stream which is thus poured out makes a river about ninety feet wide and six feet deep.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·40	MOON SETS	0·36
SUN SETS	7·18	HIGH WATER	7·39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Kedar	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 4
European	Liverpool	Quebec	May 4
England	Liverpool	New York	May 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 8
Hammonia	Havre	New York	May 8
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	May 8
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	May 8

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	May 18
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	May 19
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	May 19
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	May 20
Paraguay	New York	London	May 22
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	May 23
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 29
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 20
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	May 20
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	May 21
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 23
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Norw. brig Faveur, Rafn, Cronstadt, Workman & Co.
Br. brig Perseverance, Lamb, St. Johns, P. R., J. Mason & Co.
Schr Breeze, Hawkins, New Haven, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Consolidated, Brown, Cohoes, do.
Schr Julia E. Willetts, Bayles, Washington, do.
Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, Providence, D. Cooper.
Schr Rising Sun, Moore, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr H. E. Sampsen, Blake, Boston via Provincetown, Phœnix Iron Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
N. G. barque Evelina Schroder, Pruetz, 69 days from Greenock, with old railroad iron to Workman & Co.—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons.
Barque Meaco, Wortinger, from Rio Janeiro March 26, with old iron to Madeira & Cabada. 5th inst., lat. 20 15 N., long. 61 05 W., spoke Br. schr Rebecca Ann, from Baltimore for Trinidad, 21 days out.
Br. brig Bessie, Tower, 65 days from Queenstown, with iron to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. brig Hermes, Blackert, 13 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee to John Dallett & Co.
Schr Abby Bursley, Parker, 9 days from Boston with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Criterion, Robertson, 6 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Shiloh, Hubbard, 7 days from Savannah, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Frank and Emily, Colley, from Darien, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr E. H. Clark, Williams, 3 days from Norfolk, with rails and shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, from Boston, with ice to order.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Brig John Chrystal, from Ponce, P. R.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Virginia, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 5th inst.
Ship Philadelphia, Fleck, entered out at Liverpool 4th inst., for New York.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston at 10 A. M., yesterday.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 15th instant.
Barque Nor, from Marseilles for Philadelphia (not the Nos, from Newcastle, as before reported), is stated to have been the vessel spoken 16th ult., lat. 36 N., long. 33 W.
Barque Idolojane, Durkee, from Shields for Philadelphia, was spoken 15th inst., lat. 39·10, long. 73 30.
Brig Rabboni, Coombs, hence, at Porto Cabello 2d inst.
Brig Wm. Creevy, Haley, for New York in 3 days, was at Kingston, Ja., 22 days since.
Brig James Crosby, Baldwin, hence for Portsmouth, at New London 15th inst.
Brig George H. Prescott, Mills, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 14th inst.
Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, hence, at Salem 14th instant.
Schr Success, from Haddam for Philadelphia, at New London 15th inst.
Schr E. H. Elliott, Nickerson, hence for Hyannis, at New London 15th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Bell Buoy off Graves Ledge, in Boston Harbor, reported to have drifted from its moorings on the 8th inst., has been restored to its true position.

A first-class Bell Buoy has been substituted for the spar buoy No. 1, on the W.SW. ground, bearing about S. by W., three nautical miles from Hyannis Light.

Spar buoys, with red and black horizontal stripes, have been placed off Hodges and Gallatin rocks, which have five feet water upon them, and lie nearly in the line between the Bell Buoy above mentioned and Collier's Ledge Beacon.

Blonde Rock, upon which the English steamship St. George was recently lost, is not on the coast of Maine, as stated in some newspapers, but lies S. ½ E. 3½ miles from the Seal Islands off the coast of Nova Scotia.

The Seal Island Lighthouse (English) is three and a half miles from Blonde Rock.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

11§ MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.

The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & CILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 224 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 15

PAPER HANGINGS.

DEPOT FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,

Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF French and American Wall Papers,

Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price.

A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.

In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.

The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by

3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

PAPER HANGINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

LATE WITH

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

No. 1338 CHESNUT Street,

5 6thstn2m PHILADELPHIA.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Stt. [2 25 3m

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.

Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the

DRIVING SEASON

OF

1869,

COMBINING

STYLE,

DURABILITY, AND

ELEGANCE OF FINISH.

Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m

Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.

Large and fine assortment at low prices.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m

CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!

In Stripes, Checks and Shots,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

POPLINETTES,

A NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE

At 87½c. per yard.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS

AND

POPLINETTES,

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,

IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH

Keep the Heaviest Mesh BLACK IRON BAREGE there is Imported.

8-4 DIAMOND MESH HERNANI.
3-4 and 4-4 FINE MESH DO.
REAL SILK GRENADINE.
RICH FIGURED GRENADINES.
MAGNIFICENT STRIPES DO.
STRIPE POPLINS FOR JUPES.
SILK CHAIN POPLINS FOR DO.
TINTED MOHAIR FOR SUITS.
JAPANESE MIXTURES FOR DO.
GRANITE MIXTURES FOR SUITS.
GREEN, BLUE, AND MODE POPLINS.

SPRING SHAWLS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 4 3 stuth3m

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.

FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of GEORGE B. REESE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the second account of JACOB R. REESE and SOLOMON SHEPHARD, administrators of GEORGE B. REESE, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of GEORGE M. CONARROE, Esq., No. 131 S. FIFTH street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 8 stuth 5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Application has been made, this 17th May, 1869, for the incorporation of the "Real Estate Exchange Company." 5 17

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,

N. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuthsam

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at

THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.

N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S

Large Establishment,

4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 16 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.

COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,

5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY Residence, with 13 acres of land, situated in Montgomery county, near Hatboro. For further information, apply to J. R. FULTON, N. E. corner TWENTIETH and FINE Streets, Philadelphia. 5 15 5t

TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT.

The DWELLING PART of the S. W. corner of BROAD and CHESNUT Streets.

Desirable location.

5 17 3t WARD & McKEEVER.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 11 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 11

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves,

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 3rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

1 26 tuths6m No 6 South SECOND Street.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Spring Trotting Meeting commencing MONDAY, May 24, 1869.

No. 1.—Sweepstake—For Horses that have never beaten 2 35. $50 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.

Association adding net receipts.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

No. 2.—Sweepstake—For Horses that have never beaten 2·40. $50 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.

Association adding net receipts.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

No. 3.—Sweepstake—For Horses that have never beaten 2·50. $25 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness.

Association adding net receipts.

Three or more entries to fill and two to start. Should only one horse appear he will be entitled to all the entrance money; should three or more start, the second horse to save his entrance. Entries to be addressed to the Secretary, and in each instance enclosing the entrance. Entries to be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, May 20.

SAMUEL KILPATRICK, Secretary,

5 14 6t No. 144 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

REMOVAL

OF

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

TO

Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,

Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,

Which will be open for the transaction of business

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
CHAS. MACALESTER,	GEORGE F. TYLER,
	HENRY C. GIBSON.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and

RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,

Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1·00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities, registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 " 1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1·25 " 1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2·00 " 1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of, value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1·00 " 100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2·50 " 1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, wh of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed; 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Letters of credit furnished, available for travelling purposes in all parts of Europe.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

Secretary and Treasurer. 4 6 tuths4p2m

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight,

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the office of the Company, No. 213 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1§

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET RINK

VELOCIPEDROME.

A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

ADMISSION, TEN CENTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1869.
FOURTH GRAND EXHIBITION.

The last three exhibitions this beautiful building was filled with the

FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY.
OVER 2000 PERSONS PRESENT.
AND EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.

Do not fail to visit the Rink TUESDAY EVENING, May 18, to see the

GREAT PRIZE ENTERTAINMENT.
CHEISMAN'S BAND OF MUSIC

will be in attendance.

A large number of valuable presents will be presented to the

BEST VELOCIPEDE RIDERS.
WILLIAM R. VANDERVEER
AGREES TO RIDE 5 MILES IN 20 MINUTES,

after which the contests for presents will take place.

First—SIDE-SADDLE RIDING, without using the hands.
Second—DOUBLE RACE. Two to start from the score. Open to gents only.
Third—FANCY RIDING AND DARING FEATS. Open to gents and boys.
Fourth—SIDE SADDLE FOR BOYS, without using the hands.
Fifth—DOUBLE RACE FOR BOYS.
Sixth—FOOT RACE FOR BOYS.
Admission Exhibition Nights, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exhibition at 8½ o'clock.
Velocipedes for sale at factory prices. 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA.
MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 18,
(first time in English), IL TROVATORE.
Wednesday Evening, May 19, Complimentary Benefit of J. F. Zimmerman, Treasurer—FAUST.
Miss EDITH ABELL (her first appearance) as MARGUERITE.
Thursday Evening (last time)—MASANIELLO.
Friday Evening—Farewell Benefit and last appearance positively of Mrs. C. Richings Bernard (by request), Verdi's LA TRAVIATA.
Saturday—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Last appearance of the present combination.
Box Sheet for sale of reserved seats now open at Trumpler's Music Store and at the Academy of Music. Admission, One Dollar; no extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 18
SUCCESS BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
the Charming Actress and Vocalist,
ROSE WATKINS,
and the Eminent Comedian,
Mr. HARRY WATKINS.
These distinguished Artists will appear in their Grand Romantic Irish Drama entitled
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
Fergus McCarthy, an Exile,
The Shingawn, } Mr.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1869.

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

The new Indian policy inaugurated by President Grant has not as yet got into full working order, and hence we are unable to predict either failure or success. If the efforts of the Government to characterize all its dealings with the aboriginal tribes by honesty and a show of justice should succeed, the best results will certainly follow, and the constant grievances under which the Indians have labored since the transfer of the Bureau from the War Department to that of the Interior will cease, the natural and necessary result being a cessation of the vexatious frontier war. But, even if President Grant's attempt to secure a decent treatment of the Indians on the part of the representatives of the Government, by the appointment of members of the Society of Friends as agents and the detailing of unemployed army officers for similar duty, should prove a downright failure, our future relations with the tribes cannot possibly be made any worse than they have been for years past. The persons selected by the Government to represent it have been notoriously corrupt and dishonest, and through their nefarious practices the Indian Bureau has come to deserve the name of "a foul nest of thieves." If such a state of affairs is to be continued, and it is absolutely impossible to effect a change for the better, it will be well to distribute the spoils by giving a new set of plunderers an opportunity to earn a dishonest livelihood at the joint expense of both the Indians and the Government.

The country justly regards the Senate of the United States as mainly responsible for the abuses which have crept into our management of Indian affairs. The false theory of regarding each of the petty bands of savages as a sovereign nation, capable of entering into treaty relations with the Government, has been fostered and upheld by many Senators simply for the reason that it enables them, through the agency of personal ffiends, to participate in the distribution of spoils to which they would not have access under a different system. The transfer of the Indian Bureau from the War to the Interior Department has enabled the Indian ring to carry on its plundering schemes almost without the risk of detection, and certainly without the fear of punishment. For this reason, although the House of Representatives has repeatedly voted in favor of transferring the Bureau to the War Department, the urgent necessity of which has been asserted by President Grant, Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and all the other prominent army officers who have been brought into contact with the aborigines or have been entrusted with the conduct of the hostilities against them, the Senate has steadfastly refused to give its assent to the measure, fully realizing the fact that such transfer will tend in a great measure to put an end to the peculations and speculations of Senatorial favorites.

In this connection, a letter written by Senator Harlan, who was at one time at the head of the Interior Department, and addressed to the editor of an Iowa newspaper in which his Senatorial shortcomings in relation to the Indian business were touched upon in terms far from flattering, becomes of interest. Senator Harlan rakes up the subject of the Delaware agency, and explains the motive of the Senate in refusing to confirm the Quaker whose name was sent in to that body by President Grant for the position. Says the virtuous and indignant Iowa Senator, in his epistle:—

"The President nominated an excellent person, a member of the Society of Friends, as agent for the Delaware tribe of Indians. Under the provisions of a treaty ratified, I believe, in the year 1866, the Delawares have broken up their tribal organization, have settled among, commingled with, and become members of the Cherokee nation. *This fact was, of course, unknown by the President, and was known by the Senate.* He acted in good faith in making the nomination; the Senate in equally good faith in refusing to 'advise' the appointment of an unnecessary officer."

Now, we have heretofore been laboring under a very different impression upon this point. Senator Harlan is perfectly correct in asserting that the Delawares have ceased to exist as a distinct tribe of Indians; and by the supposition alone that the President was ignorant of this fact can we account for his action in sending in the name of an honest Quaker for the position of agent to that extinct tribe. As the Senate ratified the treaty by which the Delawares were merged into other tribes, Mr. Harlan's assertion that "the fact was known by the Senate" ought to be correct, if such were not the case. But Senator Harlan neglects to mention the trifling circumstance that although the Senate, "in good faith" refused "to advise the appointment of an unnecessary officer," by indignantly rejecting the Quaker agent in question, it was fully cognizant of the fact that there was on the list of the Indian Bureau officials the name of a warm personal friend of Senator Pomeroy, who was still drawing his pay from the national treasury, and had been doing so ever since the 10th of April, 1867, when the tribal existence of the Delawares came to an end, in accordance with the terms of the treaty upon which the Senator lays so much stress! The mere mention of these incontestable facts is sufficient to take the force entirely out of Senator Harlan's protest, and to show that the antagonism of the Senate to President Grant's Quaker-Indian policy has no foundation other than a factious opposition to an absolutely necessary reform. The President, however, has declared his intention of persevering in his efforts to clean out the Indian Bureau, and we trust that, with the support of the lower house of Congress, he will succeed, in spite of the Senate and the ring of plunderers whom it has striven so earnestly to uphold.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS—THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

One of the most popular passages of a popular poet thus apostrophizes the gentler sex:—

"O woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

This sentiment was certainly not uttered in the interest of a wrangling woman's rights movement. It was the expression of a thought old as mankind, by a writer who loved rather to dwell upon the past, and to throw a halo of romance around the ages of darkness and of twilight, than to advocate progress and advancement. The conclusion is natural that, if woman possesses special adaptation for the task of a "ministering angel" at the sick bed, she should be endowed with every possible opportunity for qualifying herself thoroughly for this important duty; but Philadelphia is entitled to the credit of making the first systematic provision for the medical education of women. On the 13th of October, 1850, the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania (a title which has since been very properly changed to the *Woman's* Medical College of Pennsylvania) opened as "the first in the world regularly organized for the instruction of women in the various departments of learning taught in the best medical schools." Since that period it has encountered a large share of the hostility, indifference, and internal discord which usually attend new enterprises; but it has, nevertheless, accomplished much good, and, mastering all difficulties, it is now established on a permanent and prosperous basis. The catalogue of students at the last session contained forty-four names; the degree of Doctor of Medicine was confered upon fourteen graduates at the March commencement; and the corporators gratefully announce, in their last report, that they have recently received a legacy from a deceased fellow corporator of sixty thousand dollars, which will place the institution upon a flourishing financial basis.

For a time the usefulness of the college in this city was seriously impaired by the want of clinical facilities, and the absence of opportunities to learn and test, practically, the theoretical knowledge gleaned from the text-books and the oral instruction of professors. Other cities, and even conservative New York, in response to the appeals of that energetic and talented pioneer, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, temporarily showed greater liberality in extending to female students of medicine the facilities connected with the city hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, and infirmaries than was evinced here. But Philadelphia, although slow to move, has at last cast aside her former prejudices. There is no longer any necessity for the female student, theoretically indoctrinated here, to go elsewhere for practical instruction. The Woman's Hospital attached to the Woman's Medical College, alone, receives and treats from three to four thousand patients per annum, and during the last year the clinics of two great public hospitals—the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) and Wills' Ophthalmic Hospital—have been opened to the college class connected with the Woman's Medical College of this city, so that the corporators are fully sustained in their statement that "the opportunities afforded in Philadelphia to lady students of medicine are unsurpassed elsewhere."

We have no faith in the statement of a contemporary that in time "women must engross the medical profession." We regard such a result as neither probable nor desirable. The true interests of mankind will be best served by an abundance of well-qualified physicians of both sexes. Women, doubtless, suffer much unnecessary pain, and even in thousands of cases lose their lives, through hesitancy to state frankly and thoroughly their afflictions to a male doctor; and it is not difficult to conceive that men might fall victims to a similar reticence if they could not readily consult physicians of their own sex. It is folly to talk of women crowding men from the medical profession, but it is wrong to prevent women from entering it. The marked success which has attended the labors of some of the women practitioners of the day, the ease with which they have acquired a large practice, and the skill they have displayed in relieving suffering humanity, abundantly prove that the healing art opens a large and legitimate sphere of action for intelligent women. Bad doctors of either sex are a woful curse; good ones, whether male or female, are a blessing.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We publish on an inside page an article from the New York *World* which discusses at length the prospects of the Democratic party. It opens with an assault upon General Grant which has no better basis than the opinion of the writer that he has no definite policy. Considering that the administration is but a little more than two months old, and that it has been mainly occupied, up to this time, in decapitating a graceless horde of Johnsonized officials, or in a necessary task which may be justly regarded as the completion of its own organization, this attack of the *World* is puerile. If a newspaper correspondent who had witnessed Grant's first efforts to organize a band of raw volunteers into effective regiments had predicted that he would never win a victory, because he neither proclaimed the line of his invading march nor the armies he intended to capture, he would have shown as little sense and prevision as the critic of the *World* is now displaying.

The second feature of the "prospects" is that Democracy is to be judged by the immaculate conduct of Hoffman as Governor of New York, and that his courage in hurling vetoes at an adverse Republican legislature proves that the party can be safely trusted. The public has long since been convinced that the Democracy can do little mischief when they are out of power; and the exceptional Executive who is proudly paraded as the sole monument of the mercy of an outraged nation may well pretend to be virtuous while he is unable to make vice profitable. It would be much more instructive to study the workings of Democracy where it controls legislative as well as executive branches of government—in New York city, for instance—but the *World* is by no means anxious to court such an investigation.

The other "prospects" are based on the confession of Vallandigham that he preferred the nomination of Chase to the nomination of Seymour, and that he fell into his own trap when he pressed the Democratic crown so urgently upon the extinguished New York statesman. It may be gratifying to know that the copperiest of the Copperheads was willing to follow in the wake of Salmon; but this intelligence possesses at present little practical significance.

The other "prospect" is especially interesting to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. It is that the revival of the free trade agitation bodes well to the party, and its members in this State are thus again summoned to sacrifice their industrial interests on the altar of their heathen idol.

STREET CLEANING IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Our method of cleaning the streets is bad enough, certainly, but there is a simplicity about the arrangement that commends it to favorable notice. At times a gang of sweepers are seen in one of the principal thoroughfares, collecting the dirt into piles, so that the public can see for themselves that the work is being performed, and there it is allowed to lie until the wind scatters it and the passing vehicles reduce it to the level of the pavement again. With commendable regularity the contractors present their bills, which are forthwith cashed, and they go on their way rejoicing. This is, or was, the way of doing the business, and whether we are to have anything different under the management of the Board of Health remains to be seen.

In New York, however, the street-cleaning contracts are made the foundation of numerous complicated financial operations, and the matter of doing the work is ignored entirely. According to the original contract, the city agreed to pay the sum of $600,000 per annum for cleaning the streets. Judge Whiting purchased this contract for $300,000, and, of course, expected to make a profit by the operation. As he could not clean the streets for $400,000 and save himself, he adopted the more judicious plan of allowing them to remain in all the glory of their original dirt, until the press and public began to annoy him with their clamor, and then he resold the contract to the original holders. At this rate, a curious calculation is suggested as to how long the original sum can be made to last, and if, when it is exhausted, matters will be commenced over again by the city voting another sum of $600,000 to be utilized in the same manner. On the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, the New York plan certainly has its advantages, but the question in both cities is, How long will the suffering tax-payers submit to this sort of thing without adopting some efficient means of redress, or are they so completely in the power of the various rings that there is no remedy whatever?

ENGLAND NOT UNGRATEFUL.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's performances at the dinner table have been so conspicuously brought to the public attention, and they are popularly supposed to have had such a decided effect on his diplomacy, that the record of his banquets has assumed a national importance. He was welcomed to England by a grand feed, which forced him to unbosom himself, and offer himself, heart and hand to the Alabama builders and secession sympathizers. While the rejection of Mr. Johnson's treaty had the effect of changing the laudatory tone of some of his English admirers, yet his undoubtedly sincere efforts to have the disagreeable Alabama business fixed up all snug and comfortable, so that it would trouble England no more, could not fail to win for him the sympathy and regards of Englishmen in the same proportion as he incurred the displeasure of his own countrymen. It has been decided, therefore, that, under all the circumstances, it would be eminently improper to allow Mr. Johnson to leave England without a substantial testimonial of regard; and the cable therefore furnishes us with the important intelligence that the corporate authorities of Southampton have united in tendering him a banquet previous to his departure for America. This will be a fitting termination of the diplomatic career of the great American dinner-eater; and it is to be hoped that the turbulent waters of the Atlantic will not in any way interfere with his digestion, but that he will be landed on our shores in good condition to participate in the grand banquet that, according to report, is in preparation for him in Washington to celebrate his retirement into private life.

National Sovereignty in Spain.—The cable informs us that the Cortes has agreed to the thirty-second article of the new constitution, which declares that all sovereignty is in the nation, from which all power emanates. If this great principle is only an assertion, it will be of little practical value; but if it is maintained and adhered to, it will be one of the most important results of the revolution. The great danger is that, with a definite settlement of affairs either under a monarchy or a republic, the great mass of the people will consider the work of liberation ended, and cease to take that practical interest in national affairs which will enable them to retain the power in their own hands. Other European revolutions which promised fair have come to naught, and constitutions have proved no obstacle in the path of ambitious men. The course of the Spanish authorities in Cuba proves conclusively that the old spirit of despotism is not yet eradicated; and until those who lead public opinion are inspired by truly liberal ideas, the cause of freedom in Spain will stand upon an insecure foundation, whether a king or a president is at the head of the government.

Our contemporary, the *Evening Bulletin*, put on a new dress yesterday, and now presents a very creditable and attractive appearance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS. — DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, and by druggists everywhere. 5 18tuths10t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30 stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
WILLIAM E. S. BAKER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
No. 122 RACE Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869.
The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon.
Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office.
5 15 12t CHARLES S. TEAL, Treasurer.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 19 th f s6
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
WILL READ
"AS YOU LIKE IT,"
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, Two Dollars. The sale of tickets and reserved seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 923 Chesnut street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. 5 18 7t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 434 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, payable on the 20th of May next, to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 10th and reopened on the 20th of May.
W. L. GILROY,
5 1 stuth9t Treasurer.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, 25th instant, at 7:45 o'clock.
Addresses may be expected from Rev. M. M. G. DANA, of Norwich, Conn., Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS, of Philadelphia.
A selected choir of 600 young ladies will sing, under the leadership of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE.
Tickets may be had at the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. Secured seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle 50 cents; Balcony 25 cents.
Children not admitted unless accompanied by parents or guardians. 5 15 18 20 22 25 5t

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

CLOTHING.

THE BUSINESS MAN

Wants a Business Coat, and he buys it at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

THE GOOD BOY
Wants a complete "Boy's Suit." Bring him to
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

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Wants a respectable suit of clerical black. It is ready for him at
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Wants a splendid Dress Coat. To get it, the best in town, come to
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

OLD CUSTOMERS
And new customers, aged men, and juveniles whose cheeks are just ripening into the manly whiskers of maturer life, want
ALL MANNER OF
GOOD CLOTHING.

To buy cheaply, satisfactorily, promptly, and from an immense variety of every description of fine fabrics, come to

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
WHOSE
Great Brown Stone Hall,

Overflowing with every description of Gentlemen's apparel for the present season of Spring time, is at

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HICKS'
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
SO CELEBRATED
FOR FINE
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1, 1840. 5 1 stuth1m4p

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
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DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF
THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu6

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.
To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS,
5 18 15t Attorney pro Libellant.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6mp

OUR
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
IS NOW REPLETE
WITH EVERY GRADE
OF
SEASONABLE HOSIERY,
OF ALL THE BEST MAKES AND IN ALL DESIRABLE QUALITIES.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE BROAD.
5 15 3t

WINES.

CLARET WINES.
EIGHT HUNDRED DOZEN
VERY SUPERIOR HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADE CLARETS,
FOR TABLE AND GENERAL USE.
Gentlemen leaving town for the season can be supplied with Fine Wines at reasonable prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
stuth PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPAGNE.
JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
200 Cases Giesler & Co.'s Champagne,
"Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints,
For sale by
JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,
5 13 12trp Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

BENEDICTINE,
Made by the Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp, France.
Established in 1510.
This Liqueur has not changed from the time of its first introduction in 1510, and the original recipe employed in its manufacture has been religiously observed. For sale by
A. MERINO,
NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
5 12 6t Agent for Pennsylvania.

PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
A. MERINO,
NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
5 12 6t Agent for Pennsylvania.

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ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!
OFFICE OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
Established 1832. Incorporated 1864.
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THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
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A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:
8 lbs. daily.....60 cents per week.
12 " " .....75 " "
16 " " .....90 " "
20 " " .....$1 05 " "
Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—
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NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 1mrp
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

HEATERS.

REMOVAL.
D. MERSHON'S SONS'
RUSSIAN HEATER
TO
N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.
Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

OVER 100 PATTERNS OF
FANCY TOILET WARE,
AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
3 20 stuth3mrp No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY JOHN F. YOUNG, Notary Public, 501 CHESNUT St. 9stuthlm

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA,
AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Having been appointed the Sole Agents
For the sale of the balance ($750,000) of the above bonds, we offer them as in our judgment,
A Most Reliable and Satisfactory Investment.
The St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad is building to connect the cities of St. Louis and Terre Haute, forming part of the
Great Through Line from St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York,
Controlled and Operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
The whole amount of the mortgage is $1,900,000, about two-fifths of the cost of the road, and the bonds have in addition the guarantee of payment of principal and interest of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company (a corporation having no debt, and with a large surplus fund), the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, the last two endorsements being assumed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by contracts which are matters of record. There is also a Sinking Fund created by the mortgage of $20,000 per annum, to pay the principal of the bonds at maturity.
These bonds bear interest at Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable January 1 and July 1, in New York, and are offered for the present at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest.
DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
S. E. CORNER DOCK AND WALNUT,
5 14 rp PHILADELPHIA.
DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
New York. Paris. [3 10 4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
ALBERT BISCUITS,
Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh.
These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England.
FOR SALE BY
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. and Mrs. Watkins at the Walnut.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins appeared to a fair audience in a new Irish drama written by Mr. Watkins, and entitled *Trodden Down; or, Under Two Flags.* This piece, in its general characteristics, closely resembles most of the patriotic Irish dramas, with which the public are well acquainted. With a keen appreciation, however, of what is most admired in works of this class, Mr. Watkins has taken care to cram the play with incidents and effects of the most highly-spiced description, and, judging it by the qualities which take best with the admirers of the Irish drama, it may be pronounced a first-rate work of its kind. Each act ends with a terrific tableau, and, after the fashion of the story papers, leaves the hero as well as the audience in an agonizing state of suspense, thus keeping alive the interest in a most effectual manner.

The acting of Mr. Watkins tends too much to "sound and fury, signifying nothing," but an Irish drama without plenty of sound and fury would not be in character, and as the audience appeared to appreciate Mr. Watkins' acting very highly, there is no particular occasion for us to complain.

Mrs. Watkins, who is by far the better artist of the two, acts with much real expression, and sings a number of ballads with taste and feeling.

The City Amusements.

At the Academy of Music *A Night in Granada* was performed last evening to a slim audience. This work is one that will have to be heard frequently to be properly appreciated, and it is not likely under any circumstances to be very popular. The instrumentation throughout is very fine, but there is a great deal of recitative which is uninteresting except to scientific musicians, and the general effect is anything but enlivening. The opera, however, contains several beautiful airs and concerted pieces, for the sake of which we would be glad to see it more frequently produced. The performance last evening was very creditable, and Miss Edith Abell and Mr. Campbell, who sustained the leading *roles* of "The Hunter" and "Gabrielle," acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience.

This evening *Il Trovatore* will be performed for the benefit of Mr. Alfred Stimmell, the popular doorkeeper of the Academy. Our opera-goers should see that Mr. Stimmell has a full house.

To-morrow Mr. J. F. Zimmerman, the treasurer of the troupe, will have a benefit, when *Faust* will be performed, with Miss Abell as "Marguerite."

Mrs. Bernard will have a farewell benefit on Friday, for which occasion *Traviata* is announced.

At the Walnut Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will appear this evening in their Irish drama of *Trodden Down.*

At the Chesnut the Elise Holt Troupe will appear this evening in the burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia, M. D.*

At the Arch *Rosedale* will be performed this evening.

On Thursday Mr. L. L. James will have a benefit, when *Caste* and *Ireland as It Was* will be given.

Mr. Craig's benefit is announced for Friday.

On Monday, Mr. John Collins, the popular Irish comedian and vocalist, will commence an engagement. Mr. Collins has always been a favorite in this city, and as he has not appeared here for several years he will doubtless receive a cordial welcome.

At the Theatre Comique Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in *Punchinello* and *A Rainy Day.*

On Friday Mr. Thomas Whiffin will have a benefit, when *Ching Chow Hi* and *Jeanette's Wedding* will be performed.

—The *Press* this morning contained the following:

"On Monday evening last Miss Susan Galton sang 'Arline' in the *The Bohemian Girl*, at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. The attempt was not altogether successful, Miss Galton's voice being insufficient to fill the building."—*N. Y. Times.*

What may have been the influences used to secure the publication of the above item in the New York *Times* we do not know, but that it is unkind, untrue, and unjust all of the immense audience present at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, May 10, will testify. It is well to mention here that, although the daily journals of "the metropolis" pay great attention to musical dramatic matters, the paragraph quoted is the only one which has appeared in any newspaper of that city in reference to the wonderful performance of Miss Galton on that occasion. Again, although these newspapers do not think, it beneath them to speak of the doings at the Philadelphia theatres, they have seldom mentioned the name of Miss Galton, and never without a slur. The reason is simply that, during the lady's short engagement in New York city, the critics failed to discover her talent and powers, and now are not inclined to accept the almost unanimous decision of those of Philadelphia, preferring rather to do injustice to one of the very best *prime donne* on the American stage. It is unnecessary to repeat that Miss Galton's voice did fill the Academy of Music, and that the performance was one of the most successful ever given in this or any other city, even including the great New York. It is probable that she may again visit the "metropolis," and we feel sure that once on the boards of one of its great theatres, well supported, she will force from the writers the truth, and compel them to agree that she is all that we of this city have declared her to be, and that Kellogg, Rosa, and others will have to look well to their laurels, or the little English girl will become the true favorite of the people.

However gratifying the extravagant laudation of the *Press* may be to Miss Susan Galton's vanity, her common sense must revolt at it; and while our contemporary is evidently anxious to serve the young lady, it is doing her a great and positive injury. Miss Galton is one of the most attractive actress singers we have had in this city for a long time, and her merits in the light operettas of Offenbach and Levy, as well as in works of a higher class, have been fully acknowledged by the papers of Philadelphia. Miss Galton, however, did not make a success at the Academy of Music; and the most that can be said of her performance is, that it is an open question whether she is able to sing in so large a house. Miss Galton has neither the voice nor culture of Miss Kellogg, and a comparison with Madame Rosa is too absurd to be even thought of.

Miss Galton got into trouble once before through the extravagant praise of ill-advised friends, and her disastrous season at the Chesnut should be a lesson not only to her and her managers, but to those critics who are inclined to allow their enthusiasm and personal partiality to run away with their judgment. There is nothing but the most kindly feeling in this city towards Miss Galton, and we cordially wish her all possible success, but those who desire to assist her on the road to fame and fortune can do so much more effectually by keeping within the bounds of legitimate criticism.

At the American a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

Prof. J. McClintock, M. D., will deliver the second lecture of his course this evening at Concert Hall. Subject: "Muscles, or flesh of the body; arrangement, functions and diseases; circulation of the blood; heart, arteries, and veins," with explanation of their functions and diseases.

A Grand Concert will be given on Thursday evening at Concert Hall, under the direction of Mr. T. E. Harkins, for the benefit of St. Joseph's (Catholic) Church. A number of eminent artists will appear, and an attractive programme will be presented.

The New York Circus is attracting crowded audiences on Eighth street, above Race. This establishment is the most extensive in the country, and the performances are up to the English mark of excellence. Performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

At the Chesnut Street Rink the fourth grand prize velocipede exhibition will take place this evening, and a highly interesting performance may be expected. Mr. William R. Vanderveer has agreed to ride five miles in twenty minutes, after which there will be six contests for prizes between men and boy riders. A fine band of music will be in attendance, and, as on previous occasions, a large crowd of interested spectators will doubtless be in attendance.

Mrs. F. Mordaunt will have a benefit at the Academy of Music on Saturday, May 29, when the Arch Street Company and a number of other eminent artists will appear in a fine programme.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will appear at the Academy of Music on the evenings of June 2 and 3, under the management of Max Strakosch, Esq. *Il Barbiere di Seviglia* and *Don Pasquale* will be performed.

Ole Bull will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. This will be the last appearance of the distinguished violinist in this city, as he will sail for Europe on the 1st of next month. As the lovers of music will probably never have another opportunity to hear the greatest living violinist, this concert ought to be a brilliant success.

CITY ITEMS.

Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Spring Clothing.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 515 Market Street, Philadelphia, and 600 Broadway, New York.

Singer's Sewing Machines
On easiest terms, by
O. F. Davis, No. 810 Chesnut street.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Jewelry.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

The Difference.
$5'00 would have been saved to the letter-carriers of this city had they purchased their uniforms of Charles Stokes, *instead of the contractors.* If so much could have been saved by so small a purchase, what a great difference in favor of the purchaser would it be in ordering a full suit of citizen's clothes at the popular Clothing House of
Charles Stokes, No. 824 Chesnut street.
——Figures-do-not-lie.——

Summer Campaign
Fully Inaugurated.
Wanamaker & Brown
Wanamaker & Brown
Wanamaker & Brown
Waging War
Waging War
Waging War
Against
High Prices, / High Prices, / High Prices, — High Prices, / High Prices, / High Prices,
By offering
Fine Clothing / Fine Clothing / Fine Clothing — Fine Clothing / Fine Clothing / Fine Clothing
Very Cheap for Cash.
Very Cheap for Cash.
Very Cheap for Cash.
Add to Your Comfort, Save Your Money, Improve Your Looks,
By
Buying Your Summer Suit
At
Oak Hall, / Oak Hall, / Oak Hall, / Oak Hall, — Sixth and Market. — Oak Hall. / Oak Hall. / Oak Hall. / Oak Hall.

MARRIED.

CATTELL—BATT.—May 5, at Barnsboro, N. J., by Rev. W. G. Vanleer, Mr. George W. Cattell to Miss Tillie Batt, of Camden, N. J.

GRIFFITH—McDANIELS.—On the 30th of April, in the city of Reading, by Rev. H. R. Calloway, for Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. James Griffith and Miss Laura V. McDaniels, all of Reading.

STEEVER—SMITH.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. George W. Maclaughlin, Mr. Edmund G. Steever to Miss Lida H. Smith, daughter of Isaac B. Smith, Esq.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 15th instant, MARY ANN, wife of Daniel Allen, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2644 Frankford road, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services and interment at St. Anne's Church.

HARRISON.—On the 17th instant, JOHANNA, wife of Thomas Harrison, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 776 S. Front street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MINTZER.—On the 16th instant, JOSEPH F., infant son of Joseph F. and Elmira Mintzer, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 515 Carpenter street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Lafayette Cemetery, Ninth and Federal streets.

O'KEFFE.—On the 16th instant, MARGARET, wife of Dennis O'Keffe, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 4 Mineral place, Bread street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On the evening of the 15th instant, GEORGE TAYLOR, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Dr. R. E. Taylor, Pine street, above Second, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WATERMAN.—On the morning of the 16th instant, CATHERINE P., daughter of Ann and the late Gilbert Waterman.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Bristol turnpike, near Holmesburg, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

INSURANCE.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"

and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

OPENING NEW PATTERNS OF TABLE GLASSWARE,
EVERY DAY, AT
TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S,
5 20 stuth3mrp NO. 707 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE JUNE NUMBER
OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
CONTAINS
"ONLY NO LOVE," a Tale from the German,
BY MRS. A. L. WISTER,
Translator of "OldMam'selle's Secret," etc.
For sale at all the Book and News Stores.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
It Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street, Phila.

HOT OR COLD!
WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!
SUPPLIED BY THE
CARPENTER ICE COMPANY,
No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.
EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.
Large trade supplied on fair terms.
CHAS. L. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING, JOS. M. TRUMAN, Jr., JOHN R. CARPENTER, } Proprietors.
5 15 1m

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

We have made this department of our business a specialty, and obtaining goods direct, can offer them at lowest prices, and in every variety.

PERKINS & CO.,
NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
5 13 thstu1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GRENADINES! LAWNS! ORGANDIES!
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of
NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,
NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,
Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT
DRESS GOODS.
3 27 3mrp]
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his elegant stock of
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m
N. B.—India Shawls alterdd, repaired, and cleaned.

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.
We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

310. D. S. DORMON, 310.
NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE
(Successor to Morriss & Hoffman).
Spring opening of Black Silks, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, White Goods, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, etc.
Blk. Silks, $2, 2'25, 2'40. / Blk. Silks, $2'50, 2'75, 3. / Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 40c. / Lustre Alpacas, 50, 55, 60c. / Mohair Lustres, 65, 75, $1. — White Goods in great variety. / Plaid Muslins, 20, 25c. / Stripe Nainsook, 22, 25c. / White and Buff Pique, 25c. / Yard-wide Chintzes, 28c.
Spring Dress Goods, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 60c.
Wool Cassimeres, 45, 55, 60, 75, 87½, 90, $1, $1'25.
Remember the number, 310, above Vine (large double-front store). 4 22 tuths 6m

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 19 3m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY.
The only House in Philadelphia combining the above branches.
We keep the best PAPER HANGERS and UPHOLSTERERS in the city, and all our work is first-class.
CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

WALL PAPER
AT RETAIL,
AT RIGHT PRICES.
J. H. LONGSTRETH,
NO. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,
5 12 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

P. P. KEARNS,
REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,
No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.
An elegant assortment of my own make of
Chest and Upright Refrigerators,
Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,
NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
5 13 6t rp BELOW ARCH STREET.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
725 CHESNUT St.,
LATEST STYLES
OF
FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.
W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 23 tuwth2mrp

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
BARGAINS JUST OPENED,
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.
NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.
AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth3

GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING DESIGNS
IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
No. 806 ARCH Street.
P. A. HARDING & CO.
4 1 thstu3m

107 EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE.
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
(Four doors above Arch).
I have now open a splendid assortment of
SILKS, / SATINS, / CRAPES, / FIGURED NETS, / ILLUSIONS, — SATIN RIBBONS, / BONNET RIBBONS, / STRAW HATS, / STRAW BONNETS, / FLOWERS,
To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 3 stuth2m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.
PARIS FLOWERS,
LINEN-BACK SATINS,
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
In Unrivalled Assortment.
S. A. & D. STERN,
NO. 724 ARCH STREET,
5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,
New Styles and Moderate Prices.
GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.
RAPSON'S, [4 17 stuth2m
N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Novelties in Grass Wreaths, Grass Sprays, Rose Wreaths. Wild and Field Flowers in Wreaths and Sprays, just received. The largest assortment in the city, at J. S. BORGENSKI'S old-established French Artificial Flower Store, No. 21 North NINTH Street, above Market, wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Ladies in want of something extra in French Flowers for their hats or bonnets should give us a call. 5 18 3t

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street,
We offer our splendid stock of Millinery and Dress Trimming Goods at largely REDUCED PRICES.
All colors linen-black Satins, a fine assortment of the best shades, cut bias, at $1'75 per yard, formerly $2.
20-inch wide, extra quality, $2'50, formerly $3.
21 to 28 inches wide, extra super qualities, the choicest shades and best qualities in the market, for $3 a yard.
Black Satins, at $2, $2'50, and $3.
The most complete assortment of Trimming and Satin Ribbons in the city.
Also, Taffeta Ribbons, for bindings.
Sundowns, white, brown, and black, at 75c. and $1.
Straw Hats and Bonnets for ladies, misses, and children: every new shape in the finest braids.
AN IMMENSE VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.
French and American Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, etc., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Laces, Maline, Frames, and every article required to make or trim a hat.
Give us a call: it will repay your trouble.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
5 18 6t rp No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
OUR STYLES are the newest.
OUR MATERIALS the most fashionable.
OUR WORKMANSHIP the very best.
OUR STOCK the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.
HENRY IVENS,
4 17 stuth1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

INSURANCE.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the first day of January, 1869, is published in according with an act of Assembly:—

Capital Stock, all paid up ..... $200,000·00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$428·62
Cash in National City Bank	3,819·84
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	12,697·43
Amount of loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owin.... g...	84,226·89
United States Bonds, 5-20s, par value, $60,000, market	64,395·00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for loans, amount loaned on each kind, par and market value	44,422·22

	Par.	Market.	Amount Loaned.
On 50 sh. Com. Nat. Bk. stock (Cleveland)	$5,000	$6,500	$6,500·00
On 40 sh. Mer. Nat. Bk. stock (Cleveland)	4,000	5,000	4,000·00
On 135 sh. Nat. City Bk. stock (Cleveland)	13 500	14,850	12,252·75
On 8 sh. Cleveland Paper Co. stock	800	900	700·00
On 32 sh. People's Gaslight Co. stock	800	800	469·44
On 76 sh. Lake Superior Iron Co. stock	1,520	1,900	1,000·00
On 100 sh. Western Union Tel. stock	10,000	3,300	3,000·00
On Western Union Tel. bonds	9,500	9,500	9,000·00
On U.S. Government bonds	7,500	8,000	7,500·00

Interest on investments due and unpaid	2,890·00
Accrued interest not yet due	8,161·00
Bills receivable, Marine premiums, etc	10,786·65
Revenue Stamps	25·00
Personal property, Office, Safe, Furniture, etc. etc	2,946·01

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$9,085·72
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	35,700·00

COME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$110,976·59
Note.—All premiums are regarded as cash. Only on a very small amount is credit given for short periods, principally on Marine Risks.	
Amount of premium earned	110,976·59
Interest received from investments	13,881·08

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$57,501·33
Amount of return premiums paid or unpaid	11,921·81
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	26,167·83
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,215·45
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	4,226·93
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	$20·00

EDMUND P. MORGAN, President.
J. B. MERIAM, Treasurer.
A. M. SEARLES, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,
STATE AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,
North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 18 tuths3t PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER CLOTHES,
Elegant and Becoming in the Highest Degree.
Light in Texture and Light in Colors
MADE UP IN
AIRY AND GRACEFUL STYLES,
Cool, Comely, and Comfortable
AT THE
Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment
OF
JOHN WANAMAKER,
NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.
5 6 4p PHILADELPHIA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to chec at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
CENERAL ACENTS
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantage offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
8 8 ft No. 35 South THIRD Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
Announce a fresh importation of
Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
For Gentlemen's Business and Summer Travelling Suits.
Also, a large and varied assortment of
WILFORD'S WHITE DUCKS.
WILFORD'S FIGURED DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BARNSLEY WHITE AND COLORED DRILLS.
EXTRA QUALITY WHITE MARSEILLES, for Gentlemen's Vests.
NEAT FIGURED LINENS AND DRILLS in great variety, for boys' wear, at low prices. 4 3 2mrp

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

CARPETINGS.

CANTON MATTINGS
Just Received, ex-Barque Louisa,
2000 ROLLS
Fresh Canton Mattings,
WHITE AND RED CHECKED,
Of Choice Brands, in all Widths.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 11 thsturp 3m] Opposite Independence Hall.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1136 FRANKFORD Road.

OUR CIVIL SERVICE ABROAD.

American Representatives at the Courts of Foreign Nations—Interesting Revelations—A Peep Behind the Scenes at our Far-off Diplomatic Agents.

LONDON, May 1, 1869.—Your correspondent has travelled over just one-half of the Eastern hemisphere. Abyssinia, Arabia, India, Egypt, Crete, Syria, Palestine, Turkey in Asia and Turkey in Europe, Greece, the Cyclades, Italy, France, Spain, England, and Southern Russia have I visited. Much that I have seen has been detailed already in sweetest morsels—tidbits, revelations of foreign matters concerning commerce, public works, finance, politics, wars, history, varied with descriptions of the chronological distributions of the different empires, kingdoms, states, republics, colonies, over which my erratic footsteps led. The every-day life of the various peoples inhabiting these countries have I also dwelt upon, and every publicist in America I hope has been considerably enlightened thereby. But now, after your correspondent's return to England, preparatory to another extensive journey which your agent tells me I am to take, and acting upon a suggestion given to me by your agent, do I find myself called upon to touch upon another topic, which hitherto I have not done, and this is "Our Civil Service Abroad." With the view to make our generous republic acquainted with the actual present condition of the American diplomatic body abroad, do I open my portfolio and extract such information as notes taken upon the spot will afford me.

Paraphrasing once more, so that no selfishness or unworthy motives may be ascribed to your correspondent by your readers, let me state before commencing my work that whatever revelations are herein contained may be believed, because I can have no object whatever in distorting any actuality with which I am acquainted and are herein set down. Articles referring to the same subject on which I am about to write, have at intervals appeared in some of the American magazines, but they were not written by me, nor by an impartial observer of events and actions; they were the emissions of interested persons—of men already in the employment of the Government—of an American Consul now on service. Your correspondent was at his elbow while he wrote one, and of a verity I could not help but smile at the platitudes and arrogant postulates upon which he was enlarging for the purpose of obtaining from Government a larger salary.

Would it be believed if I were to state that the American public are the worst represented at foreign courts of any other nation on the earth? And yet such is the fact. Why? Because the majority of our representatives have not been chosen as the most eligible for their present positions, but are appointees of a set of politicians, whose chief aim and study is how to dispose of their friends. It is natural for men to think of their own friends and relations first, but if these friends and relations are totally incapacitated to perform the set duties, they do themselves grievous wrong in persisting to retain them in their situations. How very wrong, how very sinful is it, then, when politicians, though convinced of their friends' incapacity and want of intellect, persist in using their influence to preserve unfit appointees in public office, when each passing day of such officeship is at the expense of our national dignity. But let the reader pay attention and follow me while I indicate some instances of real absurdities.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES.

Starting at the initial point on the route to the European Continent, we find ourselves in the neighborhood of the Court of St. James—the English Court. Mr. Reverdy Johnson (no, I should have said, in newspaper parlance, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson) is the appointee at this Court. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, it is said, is a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman. High and necessary qualifications these are before a thinking man can find it in his heart to sanction so important an appointment as an ambassador or the representative of a nation. Mr. Johnson has now been in office some months. Those who have traced his career thus far must have arrived at some conclusions concerning his capability and adaptibility for this very important post. We all know, and it is apparent to the most casual observer, that Mr. Johnson is a gentleman and a scholar. But of the other qualification, what of it? Can any intelligent American place him among the category of statesmen? No, not one. What has he done, then, to forfeit that name? This, chiefest of all. He has, like another Lamartine, sacrificed the reputation of a man of action and the statesman to speeches. In striking contrast to his calm, dispassionate predecessor, does the conduct of Mr. Johnson appear. Before the most slowly deliberative people in the world he commenced his diplomatic duties with stump speeches. For awhile he was listened to with respect. His eminent office demanded that, and Englishmen listened to the American representative with a respect blended with curiosity. But his speeches became vapid and uninteresting, simply because they were but commonplace rehearsals of what the people had heard from his own mouth, and had read in every paper scores of times before. His dogmatic and imperious expressions, effects of premature conclusions on his part concerning the Alabama claims, were caught up and ridiculed by a people who, more than all others, detest clap-trap speeches, and are seldom prone to hasty declarations. As we wish to stand well in the eyes of the world, all earnest, thoughtful Americans must deplore this lack of tact on the part of Mr. Johnson. In the minds of the inhabitants of the British isles, he has established the fact, beyond all doubt, that we are still in the Martin Chuzzlewit era, and that stump speaking is still idiosyncratic of native born Americans. He also exposed himself to unkind remarks, if not insults. The *Saturday Review* was in its glory, and many were the pungent sarcasms levelled at our unfortunate Minister's head for his guileless remarks before beef-eating corporations and insolent members of mechanic institutes. I confess to having felt, with several other Americans, as if I were sitting on thorns while erratic Mr. Johnson made his extraordinary tour over England, and what wayward spirit prompted him to declaim, with the feeble diffusiveness so characteristic of him, before every beef-faced, fat-brained *sans culottes* that thought fit to call upon him for a speech, is beyond my knowledge. Andrew Johnson's tour was not more undignified or more out of place than Mr. Reverdy Johnson's was. His reasons were—according to his own statements—he hoped to cement in bonds still firmer the love existing between the two nations, and to erase from English minds the idea that the American people entertained hostile feelings towards England. Very laudable indeed, we must admit, but was it his place to halt at every petty village to disseminate his opinions? What is the press for? Whatever feelings animate Americans generally find their way to the editorial columns of the American journals, and if they concern England and her interests they are republished in English journals. Not for a day nor for a month have they been at fault as yet to discern the tendency of the public opinion in America. No other American Minister ever thought it incumbent upon him to act as a newsman or an oracle to the country he was accredited. Why should Mr. Johnson constitute himself as the mouthpiece of the American nation? Only that he was born for a stump orator, and his predilection for speech-making usurped his dignity and his duty. I fear also that there is a good deal of parasitism in the man, else why should he be so ready to accommodate himself to the desires of the aristocracy, when we know so well the anti-American feeling with which they have always been imbued? If any of your readers doubt the existence of such a feeling, let them remind themselves of the epiphonematic exclamations which greeted his withdrawal from an aristocratic drawing-room: "How very like a Yankee he is, to be sure; he is full of Yankee buncombe." Since the happy termination of the civil war in America we are generally very proud of the word Yankee, because it indicates a party that was victorious; but with an Englishman the word Yankee is the embodiment of self-conceit and low cunning. He never thinks of its innocent origin or of its local application, formerly meant to imply a citizen of New England, but regards the word as meaning that of a person whose sentiments are antagonistic to England and Englishmen. It is time that intelligent Americans, especially American ambassadors, should remember that though buncombism and mountebankism, though suitable to political mass meetings and stump speakers of former years, does not dignify them in the eyes of foreigners not trained to that perfected liberty which we enjoy, nor accustomed to that language and action. Mr. Johnson will also do well to remember that there must be harmony and sympathy between an audience and a speaker before a speech can have effect.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT THE COURT OF THE CZAR.

The next subject is that of the embassy to Russia, the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. Our representative at this Court is the Hon. Cassius M. Clay. Mr. Clay is an American statesman of distinguished abilities. He was an advocate of the abolition of slavery, and gave a proof of his sincerity by freeing his own slaves. He was born in Kentucky in 1810, studied for the bar, and after holding the position of a member of Congress, was in 1861 appointed Minister to Russia on the formation of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. He subsequently resigned the appointment, and returned to America, to take part in the civil war which was then raging. Mr. Clay found, however, that though his patriotism and sympathy for the Union cause had prompted him to resign his diplomatic position at St. Petersburg, his services as a general were not appreciated so much as his diplomatic abilities had hitherto been, so after a temporary elevation to a general, and tasting of the pleasure which wearing military gold lace gives, Mr. Clay was readily induced by Mr. Lincoln to return to St. Petersburg.

Admiral Lessofsky, of the Russian navy, recommended to Mr. C. M. Clay, for his secretary, a Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, and upon an introduction and after a little private confabulation, Mr. Curtin was engaged. But soon after Mr. Curtin's arrival at St. Petersburg, Mr. Clay found himself weighed down by an incubus. Wherever he went or whatever he attempted to do, there was evidently some influence impeding his actions, and being blest with a fair share of common sense and discernment when pricked into it, was not slow in tracing these stupefying and oppressive influences to their source, who was no other than his secretary, Jeremiah Curtin, who, through some moral obliquity in his constitution, deemed it a kind of duty to conspire to watch and to hinder his superior's movements. Hence arose the mutual recriminations and petty accusations which were made by one to the other, until the scenes at the United States Legation became the common table-talk of the Muscovite capital. Clay charges Curtin with inattention to his business, leaving his office for months together without asking his superior's permission, and "doing all kinds of mean tricks, you know." Ay, this "you know" sums up unaccountable things with which we are supposed to be well aware. And Curtin charges Mr. Clay with being weak and inefficient, of making social troubles with his rancorous querulousness and biting tongue.

Besides these things there has been a stigma upon the United States Legation ever since Mr. Clay's return to St. Petersburg, which arose from a harmless affair of the heart, but which once threatened to become momentous. It seems, so report says, that Mr. Clay was rather captivated with the daughter of an Irish lady—an adventuress—who resided in a house near the Legation. The adventuress had a penchant for intrigue. She wished to become the mother-in-law of the distinguished American citizen; but the citizen, though he, perhaps, had intentions, was rather slow in proposing. To hurry matters she boldly charged Mr. Clay with having committed an outrage upon her daughter. This was a very serious charge; but Mr. Clay stoutly denied it, and stated that it was a conspiracy to force money out of him; and this was in reality the truth. Every one, however, did or would not believe that it was a conspiracy, and among them was the gruff, fungous-faced British Ambassador, Sir Andrew Buchanan, who obstinately urged the woman to push the prosecution, and this man further wrote to his Government for instructions. It might have become most serious had not the Prince Gortschakoff come to the rescue. The Prince saw through the mesh which had almost entangled the American Minister, and at once compelled the woman to hush up the case and scandal instantly, or she would have to leave the capital. This energetic proceeding of the Prince effectually terminated the gross charge. But now, indeed, has not enough been shown in this sketch to show that our Legation at St. Petersburg is not fitly representing our country—that, on the contrary, it is a weak, impotent thing?

THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT THE COURT OF THE SULTAN.

Mr. Edward Joy Morris is our Minister at the Turkish Court. He is an author of some celebrity. He is a profound and refined scholar, an able critical writer, and it is for those qualities, I believe, he was appointed to the high office he now occupies. He knew nothing of the Turkish language nor of Turkish customs, save what he had gleaned on a few weeks' travel in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. He had never been trained in the mysteries of diplomacy; but, being a gentleman, an author, and a political writer who had assisted some Senator into office, he was appointed Minister of the United States to Constantinople. It was never ascertained whether Mr. Morris was a man of judgment before he was despatched to the diplomatic post he has occupied for the space of eight years. Sufficient for those who sent him was it that he had given what aid there in him lay towards pushing some politicians into office. But this sketch is not for the purpose of enlarging upon any deficiencies that may be attributed to Mr. Morris, but to show that had he possessed self-command and judgment, there would have been no necessity for the scandal which is bruited about in upper tension of the Turkish metropolis.

The Secretary of this Legation is Mr. John Brown, not a relative of the old patriarch Brown, whose name is now immortal, but a descendant of the Brown family, eminent as we all know it is, powerful also, when one takes into consideration the numerous branches found in all quarters of the globe, distinguished under the familiar surname of Brown. This Mr. John Brown has been Secretary of the Legation at this court, or First Dragoman, as it is technically called, for the last twenty or twenty-five years, at a salary of $3000 per annum. He understands the Turkish language perfectly, and in more senses than one has become completely Turkified, if I may be allowed to use that expression, which means that he is a Turk in every way save by birth. Except the most ardent lover of his country and of its institutions, no one can find fault with Mr. Brown. But travellers know well the influence that an apathetic climate like Turkey has during has lapse of years upon the frame of the very purest American. Even our missionaries, though prompted to their duties by the love of God, suffer from the insidious innovations of tropical climates, and we generally find them, though exerting extraordinary powers to check the apathy which gradually steals over them in the course of a few years, until they succumb, and the apathy is unconquerable. So it is in the case of Mr. Brown. He has been too long a resident of Constantinople for real work and for the interests of our country. Fifteen years ago he should have been recalled, and I have no doubt he would then have been able to present a clean sheet for labor performed. But now I fear it is a different thing, at least so every one is to suppose from the accounts given travellers upon their arrival at Constantinople. To come to the point of the story at once—it is a well-known fact that the Minister of the United States at the Sublime Porte and his Secretary of Legation do not agree.

First, Mr. Morris charges Mr. Brown with being un-Americanized; of inattention to the business of the Legation; of altering documents to be presented to the Turkish officials to suit his own purpose; of conspiring against him; of sending false information against him to the State Department at Washington; and of many other things, which his secretary should not do.

Second, Mr. Brown charges Mr. Morris with incapacity and many other things, which I need not mention here, all being sadly derogatory to his character as a gentleman and the representative of our great republic. Who is wrong and who is right is not for me to judge. Suffice it that the minister and his secretary are fighting, quarrelling and snarling. What we all know is that an American minister and his secretary should agree, and not bring the reputation of their country into disrepute. There should be confidence between them. I think it an utter impossibility for them to do their duty properly if one conspires against the other. What would a merchant say if he found his clerk abusing his confidence? What would a patient say if he found that his physician was proclaiming his infirmities to the world, or what would a client say if he found his counsel publishing his sins to the public? The feelings of Mr. Morris may be imagined, then, when he has proofs that his secretary has been conspiring against him. But, apart from these, the charges made by one of the parties against the other are so incredible that I have not fully set forth by recapitulating them. The very thought of them is sufficient to cause one to blush. What has been here stated ought to be sufficient to give the American public an idea of how matters stand at the United States Legation at Constantinople.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT THE SPANISH COURT.

Mr. John P. Hale, of the State of New Hampshire, is the representative of the United States who was accredited to the Court of Madrid some three years ago. Mr. Horatio Justus Perry is the Secretary of the Legation. There are several people in existence to-day who will flippantly say that in his prime Mr. John P. Hale was a "very smart man," not able, but "clever, dexterous," as a lawyer—for that was his profession. After surveying him lately, with sharp critical glances, and analyzing each look and gesture, I came to the conclusion that if he had ever been a "very smart man," a clever, dexterous man, there were not extant the slightest vestige of any such dexterity or smartness when I saw him, and it would be a hard matter to make any man with a grain of common sense in him, seeing him just now for the first time, believe that John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, Minister at Madrid, had even been a smart man. If he possessed his full mental powers when he first went to Madrid, I should be untruthful if I said that he possesses them now. A species of mania has already overtaken him, which I believe to be symptomatic of the dotage that is not far off. Poor, poor, old man! There is a wandering, unsettled look about him, a shiftless, aimless character, which becomes apparent at once, and I say it is a sin, a shame to our manhood and a disgrace to the nation, to have kept him "mouldering in his sinecure" so long. Some strange fatality must have dogged the footsteps of the State Department when they could not discover this venerable entity, this wreck of a man occupying a diplomatic position during one of the most critical periods that Spain has gone through.

But apart from the imbecility which, apparently, characterizes him now, there has been a grave charge made against him of introducing goods and merchandise into the city of Madrid, under the privileges which, as a member of the diplomatic body, he enjoys; in short, he has been accused of smuggling. This charge is not one trumped up by any enemy of his—for, poor man, who would injure such as he?—but it is notorious, and has been noticed by the Spanish Congress. The question was asked the other day, before the whole house, by Don Alcazar, whether there were not papers in the State office relative to the proceedings that were to be instituted against Mr. Hale for the abuse of his frank. The Foreign Office at Madrid found that he had surreptitiously brought in very many more bales of carpets than were necessary to carpet his house; that there had been, in fact, enough introduced to have carpeted three royal palaces.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT THE COURT OF PORTUGAL.

Minister Harvey, at Lisbon, is not a very popular man with the good, easy people of the Portuguese capital. He is what they call "a mean man," the definition of which they give as a man who accepts everybody's invitations, but never invites in return. They say the citizen does not live who has tasted of edibles at his table, while Mr. Harvey, on the other hand, dines out every day of the year almost. Strange to say, the United States naval officers corroborate these assertions; they also say that he is a "mean man." He never gives them dinners. He never even invited Admiral Goldsborough or Farragut to his house. This last is bad, very bad, if true. He should at least have shown the courtesy of a gentleman to these two great heroes, which perhaps would have cost him in all just ten dollars, and the Admirals, being gentlemen, would have reciprocated the courtesy very readily, I have no doubt, which would have diminished the expense a third.

But there is a charge made against him which is not consistent with the law laid down for the guidance of officers in the service of the United States Government, viz., that he writes to newspapers for pecuniary pay, which he performs in a very ingenious manner. It is said that he is the correspondent of an Americae newspaper, who is supposed to write from Paris. This is *in toto contra* to the law. Perhaps a change might be beneficial here also, as in the others which I have sketched out.

AMERICAN AMBASSADORS AND CONSULS AT OTHER PLACES.

We possess some men, however, who forget not their country, who forget not that they are American gentlemen, supposed to represent one of the grandest nations on earth, whose characters are spotless, and of these, of the rank of ambassador, are:—Marsh, at Florence; Tuckerman, at Athens; Bancroft, at Berlin; Dix, at Paris, and Bartlett, at Stockholm. We have also very many first rate men as Consuls, of whom we may mention Farrell, at Cadiz; Conway, at Marseilles; Goodfellow, Consul General, at Constantinople; Johnson, at Beyrout; Webb, at Zanzibar; the Consul-General at Calcutta, our Consul at Bombay; Seward, at Shanghae, and several others. But then we have Consuls and Consul-Generals who are nothing more than low drunkards, brutes, who disgrace the very name of man, and then we have men who are in other ways utterly unfit to hold office, and General Grant should exercise the very greatest care that such men as are totally incapacitated from performing their duties, mentally as well as morally, should no longer be a reproach to the nation of which he is the elected head.

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF FAMILY SEWING,

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LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,

NOISELESS IN OPERATION,

MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,

IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,

VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

NEW MACHINE,

THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE

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EVER INVENTED,

And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

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No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

The Parham Sewing Machine Co.

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DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street above Poplar. Office at Madrid found that he had surreptitiously 1 1y

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Approve Contracts for the erection of School Buildings in the Eleventh and Fourth wards.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the contract dated the 12th day of May, 1869, between the City of Philadelphia of the one part, and George H. Brinkworth of the other part, for the erection of school buildings for the price or sum of twelve thousand four hundred dollars, at the northeast corner of Shippen and Guilford streets, in the Fourth ward, be and the same is hereby approved, and that Franklin Knight and Elwood Allen are hereby approved as sureties therefor.

And the contract dated the 1st day of May, 1869, between the City of Philadelphia of the one part, and Thomas McCarty of the other part, for the erection of school buildings for the price or sum of thirty-four thousand four hundred dollars, on the east side of Third street, below Green street, in the Eleventh ward, be and the same is hereby approved, and that Joseph McCabe, John Suberlich, and Benjamin H. Brown, the sureties therefor, are hereby approved.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eighteen hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property for the Construction of a Public Pound.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building, etc., on the city lot, between Corinthian avenue, Twenty-second, Parrish, and Brown streets, to be used as a Public Pound; and warrants shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City Property in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Congratulation to the City of San Francisco.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That we send our hearty greetings to our sister City of the Golden Gate. We have heard of the driving of the last spike, the forging of the last bar in the iron chain which binds the East to the West, which binds the city on the Delaware with her sister on the shores of the far-off Pacific. May the completion of the Pacific Railroad give another assurance of our Union. May it last until the last period of recorded time.

And that a copy of the above be sent to the Mayor of the city of San Francisco in the name of the city of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of May Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property to pay for Services in Procuring English Sparrows for the City.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred ($100) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property to pay John W. Bardsley for services rendered in procuring sparrows lately imported by this city. And warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

Making an Appropriation to Pay the Assessment Bill for the Sewer in front of Norris Square.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of seven hundred and twenty-five dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the assessment bill for sewer against the Norris Square, the said sewer being laid on the line of Diamond street; and warrants shall be drawn by the Commissioner of City Property in accordance with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

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FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

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Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

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THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

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Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1§ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

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PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J. 3 3 1f

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Orutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 86
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,900 Par.	Cost, $1,093,604 25. Market value,	$1,130,325 25
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 84
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3150. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116,160 06	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 72
		$1,647,367 89

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel.
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$23,788 12.
INCOME FOR 1869,	$360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 2 13§

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 261 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.

Cash Capital.....$150,000

$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worse.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.

For all further information, adress

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Assets.....Capital, $500,000. $2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1868.....479,283 20

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the second edition of "Vulgarisms and other Errors of Speech." We commented favorably on this useful little work when it first appeared, and we are pleased to see that it has so soon reached a second edition. Several errors in the first issue have been corrected, and the work is one that we can heartily commend as likely to be of great practical usefulness to a large class of persons who ought to know what the proprieties of speech are, but who inadvertently make habitual use of many defective forms, such as are clearly pointed out in these pages. A review of Mr. G. Washington Moon's "Dean's English" and "Bad English" is added.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the following new publications:—"Oldtown Folks," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, is the latest fiction from the pen of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This is the first novel that Mrs. Stowe has written since 1862, and it is the first volume since "Dred" that she has published first in book form, all her other writings having been issued serially. Mrs. Stowe's object in this work has been to interpret the New England life and character at a particular period of its development, which she terms the seminal period; and she has endeavored to show "New England in its seed-bed," before the hot suns of modern progress had developed its present growth. The work is one of much interest, and the author has elaborated her theme in a truly artistic manner.

"Men, Women, and Ghosts" is the rather sensational title of a collection of stories by Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the author of "Gates Ajar," a work which is now creating considerable excitement in religious circles. Many of these sketches are written in much the same vein as that work, and the publisher appears to be taking advantage of the commotion to make hay while the sun shines, by introducing them to the public under a title that cannot fail to attract the attention of lovers of a particular class of literature which hovers dubiously between the religious and the sensational, and combines a little of the exciting characteristics of both.

"The Gates Wide Open; or, Scenes in Another World," by George Wood, is another attempt to make capital out of the work referred to above. Indeed, "Gates Ajar" seems likely to produce as numerous a progeny as "Ecce Homo," which was fairly smothered beneath the weight of its many imitators. The work under consideration was originally published ten years ago under another title, and its present designation is due to the success of Mrs. Phelps' book. This kind of reading has a particular fascination for many persons, but it cannot be considered as wholesome in its tendencies, and those who peruse such books most eagerly are usually least calculated to be really benefited by them. Religious sensationalism is of all kinds of literature the most injurious to the minds of those who particularly affect it, as it encourages a morbid feeling which is entirely at variance with the clear, practical, and simple principles of the Gospel of the New Testament. For this reason works of this class are not to be recommended except to persons of strong, well-balanced minds, who will read them as curiosities of literature, without danger of being affected by their dangerous sentimentalism.

"The Uncommercial Traveller" and "Master Humphrey's Clock" complete the tasteful 'Globe edition" of Dickens' works. This volume is illustrated with two fine engravings from designs by Darley.

—T. B. Peterson & Bros. send us "The Changed Brides," a new novel by Mrs. Southworth, which will doubtless be perused with satisfaction by that lady's many admirers, and "Hans Breitmann about Town," a neat paper edition of the second series of Mr. Leland's popular ballads, which include the latest adventures of his Teutonic hero.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, the Philadelphia agents, we have received "The Old Testament History, from the Creation to the Return from the Captivity of the Jews," edited by William Smith, LL. D. This is the latest issue of this excellent series of students' histories by Dr. Smith, and it gives a comprehensive and concise sketch of Jewish history which will be in a high degree useful to students and others who have not time to make laborious research, and who desire a manual for ready reference. The work will make an excellent class-book for Sunday and other schools, and it cannot fail to be popular with all who have occasion to study biblical history.

—"The Painters', Gilders', and Varnishers' Companion," published by Henry Carey Baird, No. 406 Walnut street, is a work of practical usefulness, which contains a vast amount of information about all the details of varnishing, painting, and gilding, both practically and intrinsically considered.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger and Turner Brothers & Co. both send us "For Her Sake," a new and interesting novel by Frederick W. Robinson, author of a number of popular works of fiction.

—We have received Nos. 16, 17, and 18 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," edited by L. Colange and published by T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 S. Sixth street. This important work is now brought down to the title "Asarin," and its value as a dictionary of science, history, biography, geography, arts, and languages is more and more apparent as it advances. The work is published at the extremely low price of 10 cents a number, and it ought certainly to be in every household.

—The following music has been received from the composer, J. Remington Fairlamb, Esq.:—"The Sea and the Wind;" "Now and Afterwards;" "Strive, Wait, and Pray;" "Maiden Mine;" "Auf Wiedersehn;" "Sunshine and Storm;" and the "Class Song of Sixty-Nine," University of Pennsylvania.

—Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. send us the following June magazines:—

Putnam's Magazine, which we have also received from D. Ashmead, has three engravings—"View of Naples," "Reception of Eugenie at Cherbourg," and "Farragut's Fleet at Constantinople," and the following table of contents:—"Ferdinand de Lesseps and the Suez Canal," with maps and plans, by Edward D. Leon: "Upon the Beach," by Rev. S. W. Duffield; "A Stranded Ship" (concluded), by L. Clarke Davis; "Summer Pictures," by C. P. Cranch; "My Brass Valise," by F. R. Stockton; "The Euroclydon," by Francis Copcutt; "Summer Snow," by A. Augustus Adee; "A Sybilline Trio," by Mary E. Kinney; "To-day," a romance (continued), by R. B. Kimball; "Four American Birds," by Charles A. Munger; "The Scarlet Hibiscus," by J. Milton Mackie; "Some Things in London and Paris, 1836-69," by G. P. Putnam; "Monthly Chronicle—Current Events," by F. B. Perkins; "Fine Arts," by S. S. Conant; "Literature, Art, and Science Abroad," by Bayard Taylor; "Literature—At Home," by E. C. Stedman; "Table-Talk," by Clarence Cook; "Monthly Bulletin of New Publications."

—Godey's Lady's Book has a steel plate frontispiece entitled "The Watering Place;" a double page colored fashion plate, and patterns innumerable for new attire and every description of fancy work. The literary contents of the magazine sustain its ancient reputation, and indicate that it is likely to be the most popular lady's magazine in the country for many a day to come.

—T. S. Arthur & Son's publications, *Once a Month, Arthur's Home Magazine*, and *The Children's Hour*, present a great variety of attractive reading matter to suit all varieties of tastes.

—*Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine* has a number of fashion and pattern plates, which give the latest styles, and an excellent variety of miscellaneous reading matter.

—From A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *London Society, Temple Bar, Cornhill Magazine*, and *Bow Bells*.

Druggists' Clerks.

A bill is before the Connecticut Legislature which provides that no druggist's clerk shall prepare a medical prescription "unless he has served two years' apprenticeship in a drug store, or is a graduate of a medical college, or a college of pharmacy, except under the supervision of some person possessing some of the before-mentioned qualifications." It also provides that the proprietor shall personally see to it and prevent any such action on the part of his employes who are not qualified. The bill fortifies its object by fixing the penalty for violation of the proposed law at $100 fine, or six months' imprisonment in jail; and in case of death resulting from the blunder of such clerk, the penalty is not less than $1000 nor more than $5000, or imprisonment in the State Prison for two to four years, or both.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

GO TO

RICHMOND & CO.,

No. 45 South SECOND Street,

4 30 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,
Successors to Richmond & Forepaugh,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
5 7§ West Side, Philadelphia.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplie lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

WINDOW SCREEN.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE

WINDOW SCREEN

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.

SELLERS BROTHERS,

NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·30 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·25 A. M., 3·40 and	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·25 A. M.
Fast Line	9·55 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. 12·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

HENRY WOOD,
4 16§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD,

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Consholocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 6½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·50, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

COVERNMENT SALES.

STEAM SAW-MILL, HORSES, MULES, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, 24th inst., commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of Horses, Mules, and Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of 1 Portable Steam Saw-mill, with 12 circular saws; Turning Lathe and Tools, Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, etc., complete; 1 double-acting Steam Pump and Boiler.

10000 feet Hard Lumber—Oak, Hickory, and Ash.

12 Horses,	20 Mules,
10 Army Wagons,	4 Ambulances,
2 2h. Wagons,	12 Carts,
2557 Wagon Parts or Gates, etc.;	Timbers—Hubs, Spokes,
809 Ambulance do.—Spokes, Tongues, Felloes, etc.;	
15000 H. and M. Shoes (new),	1 60-gal. Boiler,
12400 lbs. Scrap Iron,	200 Table-legs, new,
1000 lbs. Iron for Brakes,	9000 ft. Cast-iron Pipe,
325 lbs. old Chains,	125 ft. Water Pipe,
115 sets Harness, assorted,	1850 ft. Leather Hose,
2800 Iron Bolts,	190 lbs. Lead,
1500 Carriage, etc., Bolts,	746 lbs. Zinc,
2 Bolt-cutting Machines,	2181 lbs. Grain Sacks,
1 Pipe-cutting Machine,	50 kanterns, assorted,
	81 Window-frames,
	1 Anchor and Chain,

With Tools, Mallets, Sash, Trucks, etc., etc.

Attention is especially called to the Saw-mill, Horses, and Mules to be offered.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By authority of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
5 13 9t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, at 10 A. M., at the Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Hospital Stores, and other property no longer needed for the public service, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

Sulphuric Ether, 7000 ounces; Alcohol, 1700 quarts; Cerate of Cantharides, 6000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 3000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Ginger, 3000 ounces; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 5000 ounces; Powdered Opium, 2000 ounces; Tinct. Opii Camphorate, 6000 ounces; Sulphate of Quinine, 500 ounces.

Sperm Candles, Beef Extract, Condensed Milk, Desiccated Egg.

Adhesive and Isinglass Plasters, Gutta Percha Cloth, Patent Lint, Oiled Silk and Muslin Roller Bandages, Linen. Also, 15,000 Mosquito Bars, new.

Full particulars in catalogues. Terms cash; 25 per cent. required as deposits at time of sale, and all goods to be removed within five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
5 10 8t Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

JOHN L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, has opened a new office for Ladies and Gentlemen, at No. 702 CHESNUT Street ("Press" Building, Room No. 4, second floor), where he will be happy to see his old friends and all who wish his Phrenological opinions. 5 15 tf

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 23§

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, May 20, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$80

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, May 22, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 29, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 1, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
8§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.—At 11 o'clock this morning the Methodist church on Fifth street, near Green, of which the Rev. Jacob Todd is pastor, was the scene of a notable marriage ceremony, the bridegroom being General James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, the Representative in Congress from the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania. General Negley, the hero of the occasion, served conspicuously in the war for the Union, and was also engaged in the Mexican war, having belonged to the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers of that day. He began his career in the late war of a Brigadier-General of volunteers, served for a while under General Sherman, acquired considerable reputation by his able defense of Nashville in 1862, acted a conspicuous part in the battle of Stone River, for which he was promoted to be a Major-General, and was subsequently engaged in the campaigns of Tullahoma, Alabama, and Georgia. Last October he entered the Congressional arena as the successor of the Hon. James K. Moorhead, and now enters the state of married life with the hearty wishes for his happiness of thousands of warm friends and admirers.

The bride, Miss Grace Ashton, is from Schuylkill county, in this State, and is a daughter of the Rev. James Y. Ashton, the present pastor of the Pitman M. E. Chapel, in this city. Miss Ashton was accompanied to the altar by Miss L. Roop and Miss Sinn as bridesmaids; Colonel William McMichael and Mr. Ashton, a brother of the bride, acting as groomsmen. The ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Todd, Smiley, and Murphy. The affair was conducted with all the *eclat* and elegance usually incident to a wedding in high life, and elicited the most eager attention on the part of the audience.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL.—The following cases were heard before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon:—

Margaret Jackson was charged with the larceny of money from Mr. James Hallowell. The latter testified that he resided at Chesnut Hill; on last Thursday night he lost six sovereigns in a house where the defendant resided; he saw Margaret have his pantaloons, and noticed her to take his purse out; Margaret said that she would return the property if witness made no further trouble.

The accused stated in defense that Hallowell had given her the money, and that she had lost it; she promised to give him the amount if he would make no further trouble. Margaret was held in $600 bail.

Thomas Ryan was charged with the larceny of a watch from Mr. Thomas Welsh, residing at No. 121 South street. The latter testified that yesterday afternoon Ryan and a party of young men met him at Second and Lombard streets; Ryan seized his timepiece from him and ran. When in custody the defendant admitted that the crowd had the watch.

Michael Hasson was charged with picking pockets, and was committed for trial.

THE DEATH OF MR. GEORGE HOOD, a gentleman well known to all frequenters of the Academy of Music, occurred late last night at his residence on Ellsworth street, near Eleventh. For some time past, Mr. Hood had been afflicted with rheumatism, which had frequently confined him to the house. A few days ago he caught a severe cold, which tended to aggravate his complaint to such an extent, that on Friday last he was obliged to cease attention to business and summon medical aid. Yesterday morning he was so low that he became speechless, and rapidly sank until life was extinct, as above stated. Mr. Hood was a native of this city, and had reached his fifty-seventh year. In early life he learned the trade of a printer, but was soon obliged to abandon it in consequence of his imperfect sight. During his career as an attache of places of amusement, he had been connected successively with the Walnut Street Theatre, the Musical Fund Hall, Concert Hall, and finally the Academy of Music, acting as treasurer and general business manager of the latter institution from the time of its opening in 1857

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS.—This morning the Mayor made the following additional appointments of policemen:—

First District—Andrew O'Conner.
Third District—James Sherer.
Fourth District—James C. Pidgeon.
Fifth District—Hugh Harkins.
Eleventh District—George Martin and P. Levy.
Fifteenth District—Thomas Ashton.
Eighteenth District—James W. Hunt.

George Steelcup was also appointed on the Schuylkill Harbor police force; and Joseph W. Roberts as special officer at the Continental Hotel.

Joseph H. Brown, colored, has also been appointed chief of the "dog catchers," and expects to commence his raid upon unmuzzled canines to-morrow.

THE RESTAMPING OF CIGARS.—The tobacco dealers are much exercised over the act of Congress relative to the retaxing of cigars, etc. At a meeting of the trade, held on Thursday evening, May 13, 1869, a committee, consisting of Messrs. E.W. Dickerson, A. R. Fougeray, A. F. Haws, Joseph A. Bremer, and Samuel Harrison, was appointed to correspond with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in reference to the true meaning of the law. This committee last evening addressed a letter to the Commissioner in reference to the subject. An answer to the same is expected in a few days.

A COAL OIL TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK.—An accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Greenwich Railroad, about half a mile west of Broad street, by which the locomotive and two cars of a freight train loaded with coal oil were thrown into a ditch. The engine and one car were completely demolished. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping off the locomotive. The accident was caused by the displacement of a switch.

A GAMBLER.—Franklin Kelly is a chicker. He tried the game on a weaker man last night at Seventh and Fitzwater streets. He wanted to secure the other's valuables. Perhaps he would have got them had not a policeman arrived in the nick of time, who requested his company to the station-house. Of course Franklin went willingly. He was wise. Alderman Bonsall gave him a ticket of admission to the institution at Tenth and Passyunk road.

A BOLD ATTEMPT.—Last night Thomas Ryan was standing on the corner of Penn and South streets. A gentleman passed that way, whose watch chain glittered in the moonlight. The devil took possession of Thomas. He seized the passer-by by the throat, pulled away both watch and chain, and made off. He didn't get far, however. He was brought up by an officer, and will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

LIGHT-FINGERED.—Pat. Hassan, a well-known pickpocket, was taken in charge yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, at Fourth street and Girard avenue. The fellow was on a passenger car, and accompanied by several of his pals. From two of the passengers a watch and a portemonnaie had disappeared. These were not recovered. Pat, the pickpocket, will be heard this afternoon before Alderman Kerr.

ASSESSOR ASHWORTH, of the Fifth Internal Revenue District, has appointed Thomas G. Webster, Joseph Emerson, and Charles Mears assistant assessors for his district.

STILL ANOTHER.—Yesterday afternoon Policeman Cogee, of the First district, shot a dog supposed to be mad, at Fourth and Charles streets. A child was bitten by the animal.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
3 4 No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
NO. 707 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF
BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS,
A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,
at $1·50 and $1·75 PER SET. 5 20 stuth3mrp

CLUB STABLE—TO LET, TWO STALLS, near Seventeenth and Walnut streets. Vacant about the 1st of June. Apply at No. 105 S. FRONT Street. 5 18 3t*

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A NEW Stone Cottage on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station; well built, with water, gas, bath, etc. Immediate possession. WILLIAM H. BAGON,
5 18 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—NEAT THREE-STORY House, No. 314 S. SIXTEENTH Street. Desirable neighborhood. In complete repair. Immediate possession. Inquire No. 16 N. SIXTH street. 5 18 5t

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING May 24, 1869,
assisted by the following favorite artists:—
Miss S. W. BARTON, Soprano;
Mr. WILLIAM MACDONALD, Tenor;
Mr. BENJAMIN OWEN, Organist and Accompanist;
Mr. THEODOR MARTENS,
Pianist and Accompanist,

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR
RESERVED SEATS.....FIFTY CENTS EXTRA
FAMILY CIRCLE.....FIFTY CENTS
Sale of seats will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, May 21, at 9 o'clock, at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.
THOMAS R. TURNBULL,
5 18 6t Business Manager.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Transatlantic Mails—Order by Postmaster-General Creswell—The Paraguayan Imbroglio—A New Phase.

Lost Government Bonds—A Method of Relief—Internal Revenue Decisions.

Annual Session of the Odd Fellows in Harrisburg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Lost Bonds.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury is constantly receiving letters from parties who have lost bonds, asking for the issue of new ones by the department. To all such letters the Secretary replies that there is no authority to do so, and that they must seek relief from Congress.

Velocipeding Taxed.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that velocipede rinks are liable to taxes: first, on exhibition, and second, on the gross receipts, the same as theatres.

The Washburn-Bliss Difficulty.

Voluminous despatches have been received at the State Department from our Minister to Paraguay, but their contents are not known. It appears that a new phase has been put upon the Washburn-Bliss matter, and that their treatment was not as aggravated as has been represented.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Wise, United States Navy, is ordered to report to the practice ship Dale.

Order of the 26th ult., ordering Master Hugh W. McKee to the Macedonian, has been revoked.

The Washington Postmastership.

Colonel Alexander, the present city postmaster, has determined to resist his removal to make room for L. C. Robbins, who has been appointed by the President, unless charges are preferred against him and substantiated. It will be a lovely fight.

Bremen Mails.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Postmaster-General to-day directed the mails to be sent by the Bremen line of steamers from Baltimore direct to Bremen. The service is fortnightly each way. The steamer will leave Baltimore to-morrow with the mails, for the first time. The mails in other parts of the country will be forwarded under existing arrangements. In addition to local correspondence, such other mail matter will be sent as may be specially directed.

Appointments.

The President to-day appointed Albert Siegel of Missouri, Recorder of Land Titles for Missouri, and Gustav Jarecki United States Consul at Altona.

Commissioner Delano's Return.

Hon. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, returned here to-day from Ohio, where he has been for the past two weeks.

About Fifty Clerks,

employed in the Secretary's office, Treasury Department, will be removed in the course of a few days, and new appointments made to fill vacancies. The force of this office consists of about one hundred and fifty clerks.

The Washington Election.

Circulars were to-day distributed in the various executive departments of the Government, signed by the General Committee of the Republican party in this city, urging the clerks to register, and vote for the Republican candidates at the approaching municipal election here.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.—Welcome Addresses by Governor Geary, Mayor Hays, and Others.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 18.—The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., met in annual session this morning at 9 o'clock, in the hall of the House of Representatives. About three hundred representatives and members were present. Grand Master Long presided. The Grand Master announced that the Grand Lodge would be formally received by Governor Geary on behalf of the State authorities, by Mayor Hays for the citizens of Harrisburg, and by P. G. M. Lamberton for the Odd Fellows of Harrisburg and vicinity.

When the gentlemen were introduced Governor Geary made a speech, in which he tendered a hearty welcome to the members of the Grand Lodge, and congratulated them on the flourishing condition of the Order throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, and concluded by saying that if the Order progressed as rapidly in the next fifty years as in the past, its membership would be as countless as the sands of the sea. He was followed by Mayor Hays, who tendered the hospitalities of the city, and said that the people of Harrisburg had good reason to cherish the Order. Here the virtues of the institution had been admirably set forth, and he hailed with pleasure the advent of those whose labors had tended so much to elevate mankind. P. G. M. Lamberton was the next speaker. After welcoming the body, he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Grand Scribe, William Curtis. P. G. Sire Nicholson responded on behalf of the Grand Lodge in a lengthy speech, in which he reviewed the history of the Order, and gave some interesting facts relative to its progress and the work accomplished. A recess was taken and general congratulations were exchanged between the Governor, Mayor, and members.

The Committee on Credentials reported, and a large number of representatives were acknowledged, and took seats.

The Committee on Election Returns appointed Representatives Lowry, Morris, Levergood, Kensey, and Taylor.

Eighty-six Past Grands were admitted to membership.

On motion, it was resolved to hold the sessions after to-day from 9 to 12·30, 2 to 5, and from 7·30 to 10 o'clock, except on Wednesday evening.

Another Mystery.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 18.—Mr. Gilman, the trader who disappeared mysteriously from the city on Wednesday last, has not yet been heard from. He was from Bourbon county. He had $2000 with him when he left Versailles to come here, and it is feared he has been murdered for his money.

FROM NEW YORK.

Robbery.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Early this morning the residence of George W. Dodd, in Greenville, New Jersey, was robbed of silverware and other property of considerable value.

A Murderous Coroner.

Coroner Frank Vogt last night committed a murderous assault upon William Berger, keeper of a saloon in Hudson City, and almost killed him. Vogt was arrested and held to bail.

Condition of the Stock Market—Financial Affairs on Wall Street.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Stock market firm; fair animation. The following are the prices:—

Cumberland	30½ bid.
Wells, Fargo & Co	34½@ 35
American	40¼@ 40⅝
Adams	61¼@ 61⅝
United States	65 bid.
Merchants' Union	15 @ 15¼
Quicksilver	19⅝@ 20
Canton	62 @ 62½
Mariposa	24 @ 24½
do. preferred	49 @ 49⅝
Pacific Mail	94⅛@ 94⅝
Western Union	43⅛@ 43⅝
New York Central	182⅝@182⅝
Hudson River	156⅛@156⅝
Harlem	146⅛@146¾
do. preferred	150
Boston, W. P.	16⅝@ 17½

Government securities are strong and active.

U. S. 6s., registered, 1881	121½ bid.
Do. coupons, do.	121⅜@122
U. S. 5-20, coupons, 1862	121⅛ bid.
Do. do., 1864	116⅛@116⅜
Do. do., 1865	117⅛@117⅝
Do. do., 1865, new	119⅛@119¼
Do. do., 1867	119⅛@119⅜
Do. do., 1868	119⅛@119⅜
U. S. 10-40s, registered	108⅛@109
Do., coupons	109⅛@109½
Currency bonds	107¼@107⅝

Gold opened at 147¾, fell off ⅝, rallied again to ¾, receded to ½, and is fluctuating between these two last figures. Cash gold in free supply; transactions in loans ranging from 5 to 7 per cent. for carrying.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Library Formally Opened.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—The formal opening of the Library of the Colored Normal School took place in this city last evening. Addresses were made by Judge Bond, Hon. Archibald Sterling, and others.

Suicide.

BOSTON, May 18.—A. P. Rollins, of the firm of Rockwood & Rollins, job printers, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat.

FROM EUROPE.

The American Bonds and Stock Quotations.

Special Cable Telegram to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 18—11 A. M.—Coasols for money opened at 92⅝; Consols for account 92¾. The Stock market opened quiet. U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 77¾, flat; Illinois, 98½; Erie, 19½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

FRANKFORT, May 18—11 A. M.—U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 86⅝.

LIVERPOOL, May 18—11 A. M.—Markets here to-day are closed, owing to the holidays.

Great Incomes.

New York prides itself on being the wealthiest district in the Union. In a list of incomes published in that city this morning, we find that there are number of persons who can felicitate themselves on having a little more than a cool one hundred and fifty thousand coming in annually. Among these are Aaron Arnold, $230,609; David Dows, $151,644; Amos R. Eno, $217,276; Moses Taylor, $279,433; Peter Goeler, $235,863; Elias S. Higgins, $431,128; A. S. Hatch, $278,261; James Gordon Bennett, $186,500; George Bliss, $160,650; William E. Dodge, $221,375; Harvey Fisk, $286,129; George Fox, $271,411; James H. Benedict, $311,859; Peter B. Sweeney, $181,863; Francis Warden, $263,567; William Sloan, $202,597; George Moke, $174,519; and Alexander T. Stewart, $3,019,218! This intelligence will develop a healthy inspiration among the working classes—we think.

LOVE AND ARSENIC.

Marrying One Woman and Loving Another—A Bridegroom Poisons His Nuptial Attendants—How the Scheme was Concocted and Carried into Effect.

Says the Warsaw *Indianian*:—

During the three days of last and Monday of this week, the trial of John Vannatta, for the attempt to poison the party attending his wedding, has been in progress at the Court House in this place, before Judge Whiteside. The facts elicited are about as follows:—

THE BRIDE'S FAMILY OPPOSE THE MARRIAGE.

One year ago in April last, John W. Vannatta was married to Miss America Horn, of this place, he having formerly been on occasional visits to the city, but having no permanent abiding place among us, nor, as far as we are able to learn, having ever followed any legitimate business for support. The family of Mr. Horn, almost without an exception, were opposed to the marriage, and so expressed themselves. However, the wedding took place, and quite a number of our citizens were present as guests. The same evening a portion of the guests were taken sick, and on the next day a number more were taken violently ill, so that the whole number taken sick was fourteen or fifteen persons. The matter created much excitement at the time, and a number of rumors were afloat in regard to the cause of the sickness.

THE BORGIA DISCOVERED.

This, however, passed away, and but little was said about it until it was discovered that Vannatta, notwithstanding his marriage vows, was still conducting a secret correspondence with a young lady with whom it seems he had been on terms of intimacy previous to his marriage. That fact became known to the parents of the girl, and it was determined by them to get all the information that could be obtained from him in regard to the poisoning. Accordingly a letter was directed to him by the girl in question, making it an ultimatum in regard to future correspondence, that he must divulge to her all he knew in regard to the poisoning of the guests at the wedding. This letter was sent to Vannatta in the usual way, and in his answer he acknowledged the crime, stating that he administered the poison by depositing it in the tea-kettle.

THE TRAP ENTERED—THE BAIT BOLTED.

To this letter Vannata sent the following response, which resulted in his arrest, trial, and conviction:—

WEDNESDAY, P. M., February 3, 1869.

MY DEAR ALICE:—I have just finished perusing our long-looked-for letter. It was a welcome visitor, I do assure you, but I must confess its contents rather confused me. I don't know whether I understand the real meaning of the principal portion of your letter or not. Whenever you say "do I intend to pursue the same course with M——." I hope you did not think I intended to poison M——, although I presume you must have thought I intended such by the way I hinted through my letter; but no, that was not my intention. I could not do that, unless it was perpetrated on me; then I might retaliate; but I could not do such a thing in cold blood; it would be a crime too dark for me to commit.

THE KEY TO THE MYSTERY.

But as you have demanded the key to the mystery, concerning that poisoning case on the eve of my marriage, I suppose I am in duty bound to give it. You recollect I arrived here on Sunday, the 5th of March, 1868, visited the —— Church as directed, while there I was not recognized—left the church with a sore and aching heart. I felt as if you had made me your dupe; but still I had felt a faint spark of hope lingering within me. Encouraged by that, I daily visited the post office in hopes of receiving a message from you; but none came, nor could I catch a glimpse of you anywhere. So, driven to desperation, I scarcely knew what to do, but on recollecting that I had promised to L—— that I would not fail to call and make —— a visit, I at once decided to go, and on Wednesday I departed and arrived there on the same day. L—— gave me all the encouragement that was possible, but I could see no hope,

HE TAKES A FEARFUL LEAP.

On Thursday I returned with my mind unsettled; thought possibly I might receive a letter; no token, no nothing, in assurance of your unchanging love! Then I felt satisfied that you had changed, and became determined what course to pursue. Your seeming unfaithfulness caused M—— to appear (in my imagination) more dear to me. It was then, and not till then, I took the fearful leap. The day was set, and invitations circulated. After that I met you on the porch. O, Alice! if you could have read my poor heart, what sorrow and unhappiness you would have seen. On Monday my sister arrived from the East. She knew I left home with the full intention of marrying you. She knew something was wrong, and set to ferret it out, but could learn nothing from me. She knew that I loved you with a pure and holy love. So she became determined to break up the match between M—— and I, and told one of the family that I loved you, and came out to marry you, but could not account for the change. This member of the family became a bitter enemy to me, and sought to poison the minds of the rest of the family, but without success. Then a person sought to poison me with arsenic, but gave too large a dose, and it would not stay down. I suffered terribly all night (which was Monday night.)

BORGIA HIMSELF POISONED.

Tuesday morning I told M—— some one had poisoned me. M—— became alarmed, but promised not to mention the matter. I had my suspicions and was bent to detect the person. Wednesday night I suffered the effects of another dose, but I had procured an antidote to kill its deadly effect. Thursday night—the night of my marriage—I detected the person in the act; but I did not appear to notice the proceedings. The poison was placed in a small dish of peaches at my plate. Of course I ate them for fear they would have suspicion that I noticed all was not right. This evil designer placed the paper containing the poison in her pocket, went up stairs, laid on the lounge, and fell asleep.

DRINK YOUR OWN POISON.

I took the poison from the pocket, went down stairs, and opened the teakettle, emptied the contents in, and threw the paper in the stove, saying to myself, "There, suffer what I have, drink your own poison; I have enough of it." They made coffee of the water in the teakettle, and all that drank of the coffee suffered the effect of the poison, but fortunately the dose was so large it would not remain on the stomachs, consequently no one died from the effects. After I had placed the poison in the kettle, I took my hat and was about to leave the house. I then told them I knew I had been poisoned while in the house, and I would now them good-bye.

THE FAMILY ON THEIR KNEES.

Three of the family got down on their knees and begged me not to desert M——. They found my heart through their pleadings, and I consented to stay, scarcely knowing what I said or did. I was nearly crazy; the rest you know. I could resort to no such means to clear myself from M——. Heaven knows I could not, but I will do as I promised, and not leave or deceive you; what more can you ask? I will do anything you request, but take life I cannot, nor do I think you wish me to. I believe you misunderstood the purport of my letter. Can't write more this time. Please write at once.

Yours truly, WILLIAM."

CUBA.

Good News from the Insurgents' Camp—Splendid Triumph for the Patriots—Trinidad in Their Hands.

TRINIDAD, April 21.—General Cavada ordered part of his troops to approach Trinidad, without, however, attempting to take possession of the place.

Citizen Villamil, with 1600 men and eight mules, which appeared to be loaded, marched in sight of Trinidad. It was attacked at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Spanish troops, who came out from Trinidad for that purpose, but were routed. The Spaniards fled, leaving twenty dead, thirty wounded, and twenty-five Remington rifles behind. The patriots lost twenty-four men in killed and wounded, one adjutant among the number. Villamil then received orders from General Cavada to move to Palmarejo, where he arrived without finding a single Spanish soldier on the road.

On the same day, and near Trinidad, arms in great quantity were landed, to the cries of "Long live Cuba free," and "Long live General Cespedes."

On the 15th General Francisco Aguilera attacked a convoy four leagues from Las Tunas that was being conducted to the garrison in that town. After having lost the convoy, the retreating columns were attacked by the light cavalry and infantry of Aguilera, and before they arrived in the city they lost one-tenth of their entire force. But they rallied in Las Tunas, and, leaving two hundred men to guard the city, sallied forth in quest of the patriot forces. These, more astute than their opponents, disappeared and attacked the city by the opposite side from which the Spanish troops had left, and, after a vigorous defense, forced the garrison to surrender, taking 150 prisoners, all that were left after the battle. The patriots had twenty killed in the engagement.

Aguilera immediately took possession of the city, and found some artillery, among the rest two fine field pieces, with which he armed two fortifications which were immediately erected. On his arrival he was reinforced by 280 men that the Spaniards had held there in confinement.

On the 17th the Spanish troops that had gone out to meet them presented themselves before the city, but were soon put to flight by the artillery of the Cubans.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

Damages Against it for Alleged Conversion of Baggage—Verdict $10,660·61.

In the suit by Cyrus H. McCormick, in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge Sutherland, New York, to recover damages from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the alleged conversion of baggage, the jury yesterday gave the plaintiff a verdict for $10,660·61. Mr. McCormick was on his way from Washington to Chicago with his family, and at the baggage-room of the company's office in Philadelphia asked for checks for five trunks. Being told that he must first get tickets, he went to buy them, the trunks at the same time being placed in the baggage-car. On presenting the tickets, Mr. McCormick was told that he must pay $7·50 as extra freight for the baggage. This he refused to do. He demanded his trunks, but was told that it was too late, and the baggage was taken and consumed in the depot at Chicago, which was fired by lighting two days afterwards. The Court charged the jury that the company were liable for the value of the baggage, and left only for them to say what was the value of the trunks and their contents.

—Justice in Texas is still very rapid, if not always certain. A black mare was stolen from a livery stable, and, after a search, was heard from in a distant town. The proprietors sent a messenger after her, and a day or two afterwards received a despatch as follows:—"Your mare is here; I will bring her; thief hung."

—The principal of a commercial college at Cincinnati recently received notice that a bank held one of its sham $100 bills, and wished payment. It had been sent to the old country, and, being considered good, had been paid out, endorsed, and finally returned to Cincinnati for payment.

FLOUR.
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 1f

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Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
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Every inducement offered to purchasers.
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715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Washington Postmastership—Judge Edmunds Takes Possession—Treasury Department Removals and Appointments.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

At Last Minister Johnson Declines an Invitation to Dinner—The French Elections.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Report Contradicted—The Indian Policy.

2 P. M.—A current rumor that Indian troubles were apprehended in Idaho, and that the Nez Perces were on the war-path, is contradicted by despatches received to-day by Commissioner Parker from the agent, who says these Indians are at home quietly cultivating their crops. Commissioner Parker has serious apprehensions that the Quaker experiment with the Indian tribes will prove a failure.

Cabinet Meeting To-day.

A regular meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. All the members were present. A regular system of changes in employes of the departments was argued. The eight hour labor question was also elaborately discussed.

Army Orders.

Brevet Major-General Samuel G. Sturgis, Colonel of Seventh Cavalry, has been ordered to the Department of Missouri; Brevet Brigadier-General O. L. Sheppard, Colonel of Seventeenth Infantry, has been ordered to join his regiment.

Arrival.

General Wager Swayne, lately ordered to duty at the War Department, has arrived here.

The Dyer Court-Martial.

It is understood that the order containing the verdict of the Dyer Court of Inquiry completely exonerates General Dyer of charges preferred by the Ordnance Committee.

The Paraguayan Difficulty.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House will not meet to take testimony in the Paraguayan outrages until October 1, by which time all the witnesses will be here.

San Domingo Annexation.

Several members of this committee contemplate visiting unofficially San Domingo this summer to feel the pulse of the natives as to annexation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Judge Edmunds City Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Judge Edmunds entered upon his duties as City Postmaster this morning. His predecessor, Colonel Alexander, did not, as stated he would, claim the benefit of the Tenure of Office act.

Assistant Treasurer.

It has been decided to appoint Cyrus A. Eastman, of San Francisco, Assistant Treasurer of the United States and Treasurer of the Branch Mint at that city.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Produce Market—Closing Reports.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Flour dull; favor buyer; sales of 540 barrels at $5·65@5·90 for superfine State; $6·10@6·30 for extra State; $6·35@6·50 for choice State; $5·65@5·90 for superfine Western; $6@6·90 for extra Western; $6·25@6·70 for round hoop Ohio; $6·75@7·40 for trade brands. Southern drooping; sales of 300 barrels at $6·50@6·95 for common to fair extra; $7@12 for good choice extra. California dull; sales of 200 sacks at $6·25@9·40. Rye flour quiet; sales of 100 barrels at $4·75@7. Corn meal is quiet.

Wheat is without decided change; sales of 33,000 bushels at $1·45 for No. 2 spring, delivered; $1·46 for No. 1 and 2 do. mixed, delivered; $1·85 white Michigan. Corn dull and 1c. lower; sales of 33,000 bushels at 78@88c. for new mixed Western; 91@92c. for old mixed Western, in store and afloat. Rye dull; sales 600 bushels Western at $1·32. Barley dull. Barley Malt quiet. Oats lower; sales of 14,000 bushels at 78½@81c. for Western afloat.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Utah Central Railroad—A New Meridian Line to be Established—The Sioux Indians.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—A Salt Lake despatch of yesterday says that at 10 o'clock in the morning Brigham Young broke the first ground for the Utah Central Railroad, near the Weber river, immediately below Ogden City. It is expected that the road will be completed to this city by October next.

Professor Austin, of the Smithsonian Institute, with his assistants in Springfield, has taken observations for the purpose of establishing a new meridian line as a base for the observation of the eclipse in August next.

General W. S. Harney and staff leaves to-day for the Sioux Reservation on the Upper Missouri, near Fort Sully. The General will have the care of 12,000 Indians, composed of the Ogallalas, Brules, Missingons, Sasusancas, Uncopapas, Yongtons, Two Kettles, Blackfeet and Cutheads. These bands are located between Forts Randall and Rice. A quantity of agricultural implements and wagons have been shipped for the reservation. The General is anxious to get the Indians to work.

The distillery of Klein & Snyder was seized by the United States Marshal for violation of the revenue law.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Railroad Accident—Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18.—The down train from Albany this morning collided near Chester Station with a delayed freight train. George F. Porter, of Charlestown, and Mrs. E. L. Hedstrom, of Buffalo, were the only persons seriously injured. The wounded were brought to the Massasoit House, in this city, to-day.

Jobson & Chase's planing-mill and lumber yard, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $20,000, and is partially insured.

A Discovery.

BOSTON, May 18.—The watch and other personal matters of George C. Goodwin, who died of heart disease in New York, have been found in his valise, thus disproving the reports of robbery.

Walter Brown's Intentions.

It is said that Walter Brown contemplates visiting England, with the intention of accepting any challenge offered in single scull-rowing for the championship of the world.

FROM EUROPE.

Reverdy Johnson Declines a Banquet—He Expresses His Thanks and Gratification.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 18—P. M.—Reverdy Johnson has written a note to the authorities of Southampton declining the proposed banquet in his behalf. He took that occasion to express his gratification at the extinction of the late apprehensions of unfriendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. He was assured the people of both countries regard war as the direst calamity.

The French Elections.

PARIS, May 18.—The elections in this vicinity are likely to result favorably to the opposition; but the general result throughout the country leaves little hope for that party.

The Egyptian Viceroy.

ALEXANDRIA, May 18.—The Viceroy of Egypt sailed from this port yesterday. He will make a tour through Europe.

MANCHESTER, May 18—2 P. M.—Market quiet and firm. The Whitsun holiday checks business, and will probably all the week.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	182⅜	West. Union Tel.	44
N. Y. and Erie R.	29⅜	Cleve. and Toledo R.	106
Ft. and Ren. R.	96⅜	Toledo and Wabash.	74⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87
Chi. and N. W. com.	91	Adams Express.	60½
Chi. and W. W. pref.	102½	Wells, Fargo.	34½
Chi. and R. I. R.	126⅛	United States.	65¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153⅜	Tennessee 6s.	65⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	94⅞	Gold.	141¾

Market steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Leh Gold l.	97⅜	400 sh Read.	s60. 48⅛
$10000 5-20s, '65, op.	116¼	100 do.	s60. 48⅛
$200 City 6s, New.	101¾	8 sh Com'h Bk.	60
$13000 Phil & E 7s, 1s.	90	126 sh Penna R.	rec. 56¾
$1000 Pa R 2 m.	95⅜	250 do.	57
$5000 do.	95⅜	200 do.	57
100 sh Read R.	b30. 48⅜	33 do.	57
100 do.	48⅜	22 do.	57
100 do.	c.48 1-16	50 do allotm's.	57
200 do.	b30. 48⅜	51 do. allotm's.	57
200 do.	le.b30. 48¼	39 do allotm's.	57
100 do.	s5. 48⅜	100 do.	b60. 57⅛
100 do.	b30. 48¼	100 do.	57⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh gold l.	97⅜	100 sh Reading.	s30. 48¼
$3000 do.	97⅜	100 do.	b30. 48·31
$2000 City 6s, New 2d.	101¾	100 do.	s60. 48⅛
$1000 do.	101⅝	100 do.	s60. 48⅛
$500 Leh 6s, '54.	83¾	100 do.	s60. 48⅛
10 sh Penna RR.	57¾	100 sh Leh Nav.	b30. 34
40 do allotm's.	57	100 do.	s30. 34
123 do.	57⅛	100 do.	c. 34
17 do allotm's.	57	200 do.	s60 wn. 34
100 do.	s45. 57⅛	60 do.	34
100 do.	s45. 57⅛	200 do.	34
29 do.	57⅛	500 do.	rg&i. 34
14 sh Cam & Am R.	128	70 do.	34
8 do.	128	13 sh Oil C. & A R.	37
100 sh Hestonville.	13		

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE experience in teaching Vocal Music, the Piano, and Cabinet Organ, desires to take charge of the young ladies in one or more of the private schools of Philadelphia. Her references from Professors of Music will be satisfactory. Address "Music Teacher," Office of the Evening Telegraph, stating where an interview can be had, and when. 5 15 3t

BOARDING WANTED, IN A SMALL private family by a gentleman, wife, and two daughters. None but the most respectable, not boarding house keepers